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CATALOG
H. L.
BAAKE & SON

NURSEYMEN
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS
SEEDSMEN

SAWTELLE
California

WHO SHALL LANDSCAPE THE GROUNDS?

A MOOT QUESTION as the new home nears completion. Surely someone who can reflect those who will inhabit the house. It is so important—all that bare, homely ground must convey that something we call distinction—a triple harmony between the inmates of the house and the grounds.

A beautiful, expensive house can be ruined by incorrect landscaping and a homely shack rendered beautiful with artistic gardens. A house is not a Home.

We specialize in Beautifying the Home Grounds to suit individual characteristics and requirements. Call us in consultation—it's cheaper in the long run to begin right.

H. L. BAAKE & SON,
Landscape Experts.

Catalog and Garden Guide

for Winter and Spring

Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Vines.
Palms, Roses, Ferns,
Flowering Plants..
Citrus and Deciduous
Fruit Trees.....Barry
Plants ✂ ✂ ✂

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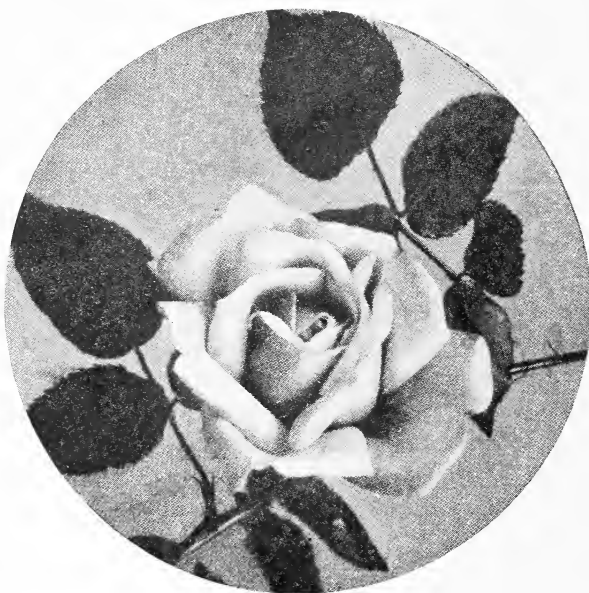


H. L. Baake & Son Nurseries

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Six acre Salesyard, 2616 South Sawtelle Blvd.

Mail address P. O. Box 271, Sawtelle
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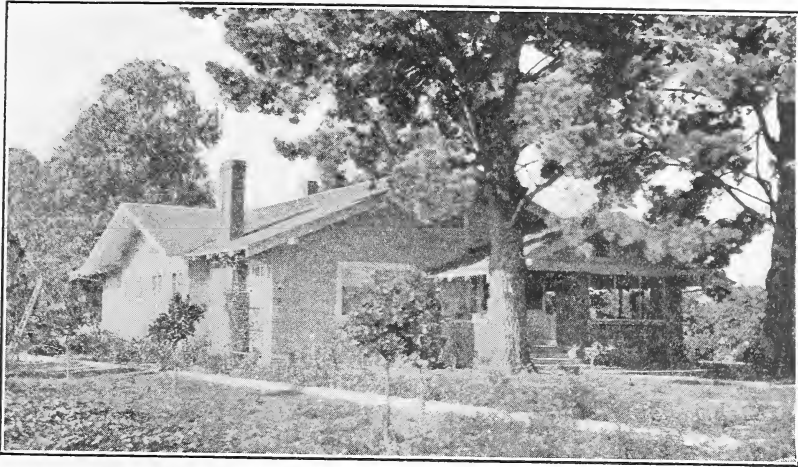
FOREWORD

We solicit your patronage on the basis of dependable, friendly service. Whatever your garden problems may be, we will gladly give you advice without any obligation on your part whatever.

Often a suggestion here or there will save you money and make your garden artistic and beautiful. The men we have chosen as heads of the various departments are men of proven ability, who will be pleased to serve you in any capacity.

It is the endeavor of the H. L. Baake and Son Nurseries to make to its patrons now, as in the past, the most reasonable prices possible in keeping with quality product.

H. L. BAAKE, Prop.



Please Read Before Ordering

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of our customers we enclose an order blank. We hope you will use this when ordering, as it will enable us to fill your order more promptly.

ALL ORDERS are accepted subject to previous sale, and condition of stock, under the following terms and conditions.

PRICES in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations. Prices include packing, except on exceptionally large and bulky stock, for which cost of packing will be extra. Free delivery within 20 miles of the nursery, otherwise prices are F. O. B. Sawtelle, California.

SPECIMEN PLANTS especially selected by customers at our nurseries will be charged according to the value of the plants chosen, irrespective of catalogue price list.

TERMS are net cash with order. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied with one-half the amount of the order. Remit in a safe way by personal check on local bank, post office money order, or express draft.

GUARANTEE: The H. L. Baake & Son Nurseries guarantee all trees, shrubs, seeds and bulbs furnished by us to be first quality and true to name. Should any stock prove untrue to name, it is understood that the H. L. Baake & Son Nurseries shall not be liable to any amount beyond that of the original purchase price of the stock which has proved to be untrue.

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL: The stock should be promptly planted, or if this is impossible, the plants should be placed in the shade, the roots covered with moist earth, and watered frequently until planted.

PRICES: Five plants of a kind will be furnished at the ten rate; fifty or more at the one hundred rate, and five hundred at the one thousand rate. Where a reduction for quantity is quoted, less than five plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate.

SHORTAGE OR ERRORS should be reported within five days from date of arrival of stock, when they shall receive our prompt and courteous attention.

H. L. BAAKE & SON.



ROSES

The rose is without question our most popular flower, for cutting and outdoor ornamentation. The rose is at its best on the Pacific Coast and, therefore, is deserving of a place in everyone's garden. Where no special place is set apart for bush roses, they may, to a limited extent, be used in groups among other shrubs. The bush roses make their finest effect when planted in rows or beds. Therefore, wherever possible, it is suggested that they be used in this way.

The climbing roses are to be used on fences, trellises, pergolas, and summer houses.

Planting and Cultural Notes

Rose plantings should always be in full sunlight. They will grow in any good soil. The preference, however, of all varieties except the Tea, is for rich, well-drained loam. The Tea varieties do well on light or even sandy soil. When setting roses, the soil should be thoroughly loosened to a depth of 15 to 18 inches. When planting budded varieties, set the bud 3 inches below the surface of the soil. Leave a little basin around each plant, which should be filled with water several times at the time of planting. As soon as the surface has dried out sufficiently, cultivate to conserve the moisture. Never plant roses in wet, sticky soil. A good soaking every two weeks with proper cultivation is sufficient in the average soil. Do not make the mistake of trying to make your roses bloom every month in the year. They should be given a rest during July and August, by decreasing the supply of water during these two months. A light pruning at the end of August and a heavy pruning during December will give the best results. Tea roses and climbers need less pruning.

Mildew can best be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur solutions or dusting the leaves with sulphur in the morning. A generous covering of barnyard fertilizer, worked around the bushes twice a year, adds quality and size to the blooms. The Green Fly, or Aphis, may be controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40" or any good nicotine solution.

The following are short descriptions of the botanical classification of roses:

Hybrid Tea. (H. T.) The Hybrid Tea roses are known as the ever-blooming roses, because they bloom all through the spring, summer and fall. Many of the best roses belong to this class, which includes doubles, singles and semi-doubles, and almost all colors.

Tea. (T.) Tea roses are as a rule more spreading in growth than Hybrid Teas, and less hardy. In this class, we find some of the best of our older roses. Very fine effects are obtained with these where conditions are congenial.

Pernetiana. (Per.) Pernetiana roses are of comparative recent introduction. They are hardy and thrive exceedingly well on the Pacific Coast. They can be easily distinguished from other roses by the dark, green leathery, foliage, and when in bloom by the bright salmon, yellow, orange, copper, and oriental red, shades of the blooms of the various varieties.

Hybrid Perpetuals (H. P.) As the name implies, very hardy grower; long vigorous shoots, large foliage, and very large, intensely fragrant flowers. The Hybrid Perpetuals are recommended for culture in the hot interior valleys.

Polyantha. (Poly.) Very hardy, dwarf roses; flowers small, produced in clusters.

A WORD ABOUT OUR ROSES

Experience has shown us that the best stock to plant in the garden is a well-rooted, two-year-old rose bush. Therefore, when you purchase a rose from our establishment, you will receive the best two-year-old plant that years of experience, coupled with the most modern methods of growing can produce.

If convenient, call at the nursery, where you will easily see the superior quality in the plants we offer. If you are ordering by mail, your order will receive prompt attention. The plants will be carefully selected, pruned, tagged and properly packed to insure safe delivery.

Our roses are all fully guaranteed.

Ten selected Roses of unusual, high quality, representing the utmost in perfection with this lovely flower, \$1.00 each. Established in 5-gal. cans after April 1, \$1.50 each.

America. H. T. (Hills America). A new American introduction; a free bloomer of excellent quality. The flowers are deep rose pink, large, and sweetly scented. Produced on long, almost thornless stems. Foliage a beautiful, deep, glossy green.

Lucinda. H. T. The flowers are a pure bright rose color. In opening, the bloom has a gracefully rounded form which is a delightful surprise.

Queen Alexandria. Per. Faces of the petals are vermillion, with a deep orange base; the reverse side of the petals deeply shaded old-gold. A very brilliant and striking color combination. A continuous bloomer. The foliage is a beautiful, deep, glossy green.

Shot Silk. H. T. A delightful salmon-rose, overshot with orange and cerise, with the base of the petal yellow; very fragrant. Beautiful clear green foliage.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. H. T. Exquisite saffron-yellow, veined with buff while in the bud; the flowers are full, well formed and sweetly scented. A vigorous grower with good foliage. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society.

Souvenir De Georges Pernet. Per. A new rose of astonishing size and beauty. Large, beautifully shaped buds of orange-pink. The color of the flowers when in full bloom, is oriental-red, with carmen and yellow shadings. The bush is of branching habit; a vigorous grower, with bright, shiny-green foliage.



Rev. F. Page Roberts

Souvenir De George Beckwith. Per. A greatly improved Lyon rose. The flowers are large, full, and well shaped. The color is shrimp-pink shading to deep yellow at the base of the petals. A strong grower, with good color in the foliage.

Sunstar. H. T. Deep orange and yellow edged crimson and vermillion. The flowers are produced in great profusion, on rigid stems. Awarded the gold medal by the National Rose Society.

Una Wallace. A beautiful, soft, even-toned cherry rose, without any other shading. The color is quite distinct from that found in any other rose. It is a very strong grower and a free bloomer, every flower is perfect, and delightfully fragrant.

Vesivius. H. T. Single flowers of brightest scarlet crimson. Exquisite form, of good substance, with sweet perfume. Awarded the Certificate of Merit by the National Rose Society.

75c Each; \$6.50 per Ten

**From December 15th to March 15th
When They Will Be Handled Bare-root
Established in 5-gal. containers after
April 1st, \$1.00 each.**

**Established in 1-gal. containers after
April 1st, 75c each.**

Antoine Rivoire. H. T. Splendid bi-color rose, pale flesh color on yellow background; large, full, and very free bloomer.

Constance. Per. Orange-yellow buds of perfect form, slightly streaked with crimson; developing into a deep golden yellow as they expand. Foliage glossy green, vigorous, free branching and free blooming.

Crusader. H. T. One of the darkest of red roses. Petals curled, buds very double and extremely showy in the garden. The plant is not large, but the foliage is good and is mildew-proof.

Eldorado. Per. A new rose of California origin. In some respects like the Lolita Armour. Golden yellow, with peculiar tint of the Marechal Niel; base of petals slightly tinted red. Large flowers of distinct formation; free flowering and very fragrant.

Frank W. Dunlap. H. T. This flower won the Silver Medal for the best pink rose exhibited in the International Flower Show at New York City. Buds, brilliant rose pink; flowers borne on long stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. Liable to mildew in foggy weather.

Golden Emblem. Per. Long shapely buds of rich yellow; beautifully tinted with crimson on the outer petals, opening to a full, golden yellow flower. Free flowering and sweetly scented. Glossy green foliage, which is free from mildew.

Irish Elegance. H. T. Very large, single flower with long pointed buds. Color bronze-orange to pink, changing to varied apricot shades while expanding. Flowers produced in abundance from early spring to the end of the flowering season.

Irish Fire Flame. H. T. Beautiful, single, long pointed buds of deep, maddery orange, opening from spiral points, passing to rich, satiny, old gold, veined with crimson. One of the best of its type.

Isobel. H. T. Truly one of the most beautiful single roses ever developed. Color an orange terra cotta, with brilliant yellow stamens in the center. Excellent fragrance; a good grower, and profuse bloomer.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). H. T. Semi-double rose of dazzling, intense scarlet, of absolutely pure color. Awarded the gold medal at the National Rose Society.

Lady Hillingdon. H. T. Deep, apricot yellow. Long pointed bud; keeps well after cutting and does not lose its color. Foliage deep green; vigorous grower. One of the best yellow roses.

Legion. H. T. Delightful new, red rose. Excellent color in the garden and lasts well as a cut flower. A vigorous grower, with bronze green foliage.

Lolita Armour. Per. Splendid combination of coral red and copper red; lighted from beneath by an underlying, light orange-flame color. Vigorous grower. Fragrant and free bloomer. Won Bagatelle prize, 1921.

Louise Kathryn Breslau. Per. Long, oval buds of coral red, shaded with chrome-yellow, developing into fragrant globular flowers, which present other novel shades. Plant is a vigorous grower and very free bloomer; a very valuable acquisition to this class of roses.

Mme. Butterfly. H. T. This plant is a sport of the Ophelia, showing better growth with more and larger flowers. Color a harmony of pink, apricot and gold. The foliage and habit of growth are unsurpassed.

Mrs. Charles Russell. H. T. One of the most popular roses for cutting. Large, well-formed flowers of deep rose pink, borne on long, stiff stems. The bush is vigorous and robust.



Mrs. Chas. Russell

Radiance. H. T. (Pink). Succeeds unusually well in hot summer weather when many other varieties fail. Flowers brilliant, rosy, opaline-pink, large free, and of beautiful form with sweet fragrance. The plant is vigorous, and disease resistant under all conditions.

Red Radiance. H. T. A counterpart of Pink Radiance, except in color, which is a glowing crimson.

Rose Marie. H. T. Without exception one of the most beautiful and satisfactory pink roses for the garden. Remarkably free bloomer. Covered at all times with well formed pink buds, which, when open, retain this same clear pink. Unexcelled for garden or cut flower use.

Sensation. H. T. Perhaps the finest red rose of recent introduction. Unusually large buds of scarlet-crimson, which last well after cutting; opening to perfect, very double flowers. The bush is vigorous, and free branching with clear, dark, green foliage. Slightly subject to mildew near the coast.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Awarded the Bagatelle prize. At present the best yellow rose ever produced. In great demand because of the definite and lovely sunflower-yellow flowers, which retain their color, indoors or outdoors, in bud or when full blown. The plants are of branching habit, with bright, leathery, green foliage.

Wm. Dreer. Per. Buds are long and pointed; rich in tone with orange yellow in the half open bud. The center shows shades of rich orange with the petals beautifully rimmed with pink. On a par with the Los Angeles.



Mrs. Aaron Ward

SELECTED STANDARD VARIETIES

Two-year-old, field grown stock, 60¢ each; \$6.00 per doz.

From December 15th to March 15th, when they will be handled bare root.

Established in 5-gal. containers after April 1st, \$1.00 each.

Established in 1-gal. containers after April 1st, 65¢ each.

Columbia. H. T. Flowers of perfect form, both in the bud and when expanded. Color, an exquisite shade of rose-pink. bush vigorous and free from mildew.

Etoile de France. H. T. Large, beautifully formed, double buds and flowers, of rich velvety-crimson with center of ruby-red. Very prolific; likes hot weather.

Frau Karl Druschki. H. P. Sometimes called the White American beauty. Pure white in color. Free flowering, strong grower; the ideal, hardy, white rose.

General McArthur. H. T. Flowers of warm, rich crimson-scarlet; delightfully fragrant, and one of the finest roses for the garden. Erect branching habit, and very free bloomer.

Hadley. H. T. Perfect, well formed buds; flowers large, deep velvety-crimson, retaining their color under all conditions. Excellent fragrance; very free bloomer. Unsurpassed for cutting.

Hoosier Beauty. H. T. Beautiful, well shaped buds, with well developed flowers of rich, glowing crimson, with darker shadings. Upright, strong grower; free bloomer, with good texture.

Kaiserin A. Victoria. H. T. Soft, pearly white, slightly tinted with lemon in the center. Wonderfully scented; beautifully formed buds and flowers on long, graceful stems.

Los Angeles. Per. A rose that is beautiful from the opening of the bud, until the last petal falls. Producing a continuous succession of long stemmed flowers of a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to translucent gold at the base of the petals. The bush is very hardy and the growth is vigorous. Won the Bagatelle Grand Prize. Outsell all other roses.

Mme. Abel Chateney. H. T. Carmen rose with salmon shadings. Long pointed buds, opening to perfect double flowers. Strong grower and very free blooming.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H. T. One of the best clear, bright satiny-pinks; buds of perfect form; flowers large, produced in great profusion. This rose deserves a place in every garden.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Per. Beautiful buds and flowers of rich, coral-red, shaded with coppery-yellow and bright rosy-scarlet. Made famous when it won the London Daily Mail Gold Cup in 1912.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Medium size flowers of delicate, soft, rosy-salmon, borne in great profusion during the whole season. The bush has a strong, vigorous compact growth. Very popular in the Southland gardens.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. H. T. A very free flowering garden variety with copper-scarlet buds, opening to semi-double, deep reddish saffron blooms. Does not lose its color when cut, but deepens to a rich orange.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller. H. T. Flowers bright, pearly pink. Outside of petals vermillion rose, large and full; strong, vigorous grower.

Ophelia. H. T. Light pink, buds and flowers of perfect form and large size. A sturdy grower and very prolific bloomer.

Premier. Dark, pink flowers of good form; full size; enchanting fragrance and borne on long stiff stems. A vigorous plant, especially desirable for warm climates.

Sunburst. H. T. Rich yellow with orange yellow center. Flowers and buds of perfect form; excellent for cutting. Vigorous growth and very free bloomer.

SELECTED ROSES AT MINIMUM COST

Two-year-old field grown stock, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

From December 15th to March 15th, when they will be handled bare root.

Established in 5-gal. containers after April 1st, \$1.00 each.

Established in 1-gal. containers after April 1st, 60c each.

American Beauty. H. P. Deep rosy crimson; buds of perfect form, opening to very double perfect flowers; full of delightful fragrance. The plant is a sturdy, vigorous grower, especially in the warm climates.

Cecil Brunner. (Pink) Poly. Delicate pink blossoms, tiny buds, perfectly formed, almost continuous bloomer. The plant is very hardy and robust; the best of the baby roses.

Cecil Brunner. (Yellow) Poly. A counterpart of the Pink Cecil Brunner, except that the flowers are a beautiful, delicate, salmon yellow.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock. H. T. Bright cherry red inside; petals silvery white. Large shapely blooms, with high pointed center.

La Detroit. H. T. A beautiful perfect rose of shell-pink shading to soft rose; delightfully fragrant; very free bloomer. One of the best, old standard roses.

Maman Cochet. T. One of the finest all around roses. The bud is long, pointed, and of good form. Color is rose pink, the inner petals being a silvery rose, shaded with canary yellow. The bush is hardy and very vigorous.

Maman Cochet. (White) T. Counterpart of the Pink Cochet, with buds and flowers white.

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. H. T. Brilliant rose-pink, almost solid color; flowers large, full and well formed.

Papa Gontier. T. Fine, long buds opening into perfect rosy crimson flowers. Free bloomer and strong grower.

Paul Neyron. H. P. The largest rose in cultivation; a handsome upright grower, producing immense flowers at the end of long stiff stems. Color a deep rose pink; very fragrant.

Prince de Bulgarie. H. T. Beautiful buds of salmon yellow, expanding into perfect flowers of yellow, shaded deeper in the center. The flowers are full, produced on long stems; making this a wonderful rose for cutting.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Bright cherry red, large and full, with delightful fragrance. Thrifty grower; dark glossy foliage.

Winnie Davis. H. T. One of the best standard varieties; clear pink in color; buds and flowers very shapely. Foliage clear bright green.

CLIMBING ROSES

Three New Climbers of Superior Quality

Cl. Los Angeles. Same excellent buds and flowers as the bush variety. Luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shading to translucent gold at the base of the petals. A very valuable addition to the climbing varieties. 2-year-old plants, 75c each; 3-year-old plants, established in 5-gal. containers, \$1.50 each.



Climbing Los Angeles

Cl. Red Radiance. One of the finest additions to the list of climbing red roses offered in modern times. Buds of perfect form; followed by flowers of glowing crimson, which, if anything, are larger than those of the bush type. The growth of the plant is very vigorous and it is a continuous bloomer. 2-year-old field grown plants, \$1.00 each; 3-year-old, field grown plants, established in 5-gal. containers, after April 1st, \$1.50 each.

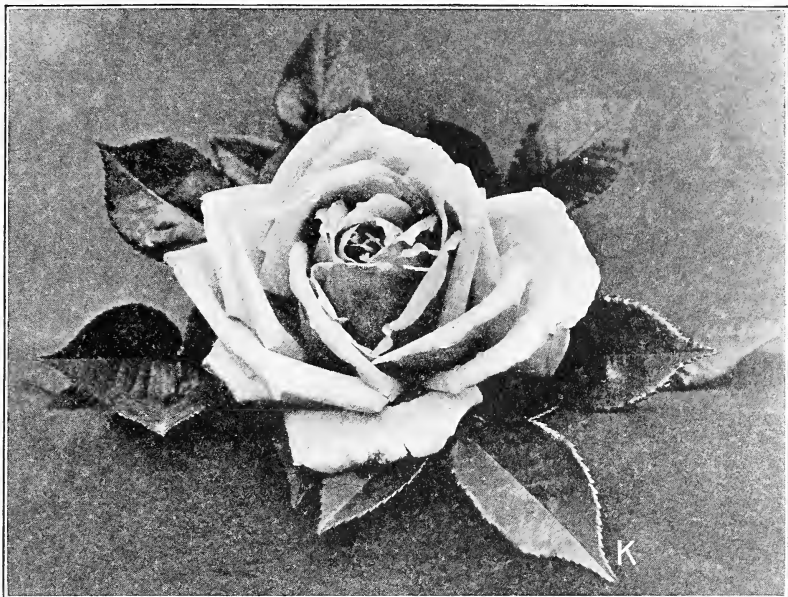
Cl. Rose Marie. New rose of remarkable qualities. Deep pink buds of perfect form, borne on long stems. Flowers large, very double, retaining their rich color during the life of the bloom. We recommend this rose as being the utmost in climbing rose perfection. Large 2-year-old budded plants, \$1.50 each.

STRONG TWO-YEAR-OLD BUSHES AT 75c

Extra large 3-year-old stock in 5-gal. cans, four to eight foot runners, at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rosy crimson, very fragrant; thrives best in warm climate.

Belle of Portugal. Beautiful, long, graceful buds of dawn-pink. The plant is hardy and very vigorous grower.



Sunburst

Belle Siebrecht. Very fragrant; solid cerise in color. A splendid climbing variety.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. One of the strongest climbing roses; flowers identical with the well-known bush variety.

Cherokee White. Bright shiny green foliage at all times of the year. Flowers are single and white. Especially good for covering fences.

Cherokee Pink. Is different from the white only in color of the flowers which are bright rose pink.

Cherokee Red. Very much like the pink; flowers as a general rule a beautiful red.

Climbing Abel Chatenay. Carmen-rose with salmon shadings; long pointed buds with very double flowers.

Climbing White Cochet. Flowers and foliage the same as the well known White Cochet bush variety. A very good climber and an extremely heavy bloomer.

Climbing Pink Cochet. Identical with the White Cochet except for the flowers which are pale pink.

Climbing Chas. Russell. Wonderful rose pink in color; foliage bright green. Is extremely hardy and has a delightful fragrance.

Climbing General McArthur. Flowers dark red, equal in color and fragrance to the bush variety.

Climbing Hadley. Flowers dark crimson. One of our best red climbers.

Hoosier Beauty. Dark crimson-scarlet in color. A very strong, hardy climber.

Kaiserin A. Victoria. Exquisite buds followed by lovely white flowers of perfect shape. The best white climber.

Lady Hillingdon. Long pointed bud of a deep coppery color; flower when open a deep yellow. Thrives best in warm climate.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Wonderful deep pink climber of exceedingly hardy growth, producing an abundance of flowers.

Mme. Ed. Herriot. Buds and flowers of a rich coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet. Very stocky, vigorous growth.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest red rose grown, the nearest to a pure scarlet; a very strong grower.

Sunburst. Golden yellow; very brilliant bud and free bloomer. Without doubt one of our best yellows.

Tausendchoen. Of the rambler type, having flowers in clusters very large; shading from dark to light pink.

Wooton. Very popular carmen-red rose. Thrives well under the most adverse conditions.

Yellow Banksia. A rapid growing, thornless climbing rose. Flowers small, clear yellow. Flowers are produced on the old growth and should be pruned lightly.

Citrus and Tropical Fruit Trees

There is nothing in the entire plant kingdom that costs as little proportionately and gives as much return on the investment as your fruit trees and fruiting shrubs.

There is unlimited satisfaction in knowing that your fruit tree is a good, strong, healthy tree when it is planted.

With this thought in mind we spare no effort to secure stock of irreproachable quality.

The orange is one of the oldest of cultivated fruits. Its nativity is still in doubt, but it is probable that it is indigenous to the Indo-Chinese region.

At the present time it is found growing practically in all of the warm-temperature and tropical countries, in many of which it has run wild.

When permanent settlement was made in Florida, the orange was found growing wild there. It is quite likely, though, that it had been brought there by the early Spanish explorations.

Planting and Care of Citrus Trees

As a general rule the Citrus trees, including oranges, lemons and grapefruit (pomelos), are sold with a ball of earth on the roots which is wrapped with a burlap sack. When handling the plants, great care should be exercised so as not to jar the soil loose from the roots. Always lift balled plants by placing the hands or arms under the ball. Never lift them by the stem or trunk.

When placing the tree in the hole, **do not remove** the burlap. Set the tree so that the top of the ball is about one inch lower than the surface of the soil. Fill in with earth about three-fourths of the way to the top of the hole, tamp this firm, then cut the string at the top of the ball, fold back the edges and fill in the balance of the soil. Make a good basin around the tree and fill this several times with water at the time of planting.

It is very essential that the ball of earth around the roots be thoroughly soaked. In average soil a good watering every ten days to two weeks is sufficient.

Do not use any fertilizer at the time of planting. There is danger of burning the roots of the plant if it is placed in the hole with the tree. When using fertilizer, always work it into the surface soil several inches away from the trunk of the tree.

In warm, dry weather, if the trees show the least sign of being dry, it is well to remove half, and sometimes all of the leaves, when the trees are planted. Aside from this, no pruning is necessary.

ORANGES

Washington Naval Orange, Seedless. This standard, winter variety, which has made California famous the world over for its citrus fruits, was introduced from Brazil in 1870 by the late Wm. Saunders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by him distributed as the Bahia.

The fruit of this variety is ripe from November 15th to March 15th. Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Valencia Orange. Second only to the Washington Naval in popularity. This variety ripens from the 1st of April to October; is very sweet and juicy and because of there being no competition at that time, always brings a very good price.

Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Malta Blood. Deep, red skin; pulp streaked with red, very juicy and sweet. Ripe May and June. \$2.75 each.

Ruby Blood. Very similar to the preceding fruit, a little more round. Ripe February to May. \$2.75 each.

St. Michael. Skin smooth, light color, very sweet and full of juice. The tree is a very vigorous grower and very productive. Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped; 2 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper, \$2.50; 2 year, extra strong, \$2.75.

TANGERINES AND MANDARINS

These names are interchangeable and refer to the oranges which separate naturally from the rind. They are known by many as the Kid Glove Orange. The fruit has a fine flavor. One-year-old, \$2.25; two-year-old, \$2.50. Prices on larger trees on demand.

Dancy Tangerine. The leading commercial variety; is very prolific, and stands shipping well. Ripe February to August.

Satsuma. (Oonhiu). This variety will stand more frost than any other orange, and will thrive where other citrus fruits cannot grow. The tree is of dwarf habit, bearing fruit of very high quality. Ripe November 15th to April.

Willow Leaved Mandarin. Forms a highly ornamental, dark green, compact tree. The fruit is of medium size, very juicy flavor, somewhat like the Dancy. Ripe January to May.

King Mandarin. A very large, rough skinned variety. The fruit many times attaining the size of a small orange; has a delightful aromatic flavor with very few seeds. Ripe March to August.



Washington Navel Orange Tree

KUMQUAT

A dwarf member of the Citrus tribe, seldom growing more than 6 to 8 feet high. The fruit is oblong, about $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ inch, and when eaten out of hand is entirely consumed, except for the few small seeds which it may contain. Its chief use, however, is in making marmalade or preserves. Sturdy trees, balled and burlapped, fruiting size, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

LEMONS

Lemons are less hardy than the orange, and to insure success in their culture from a commercial standpoint, a practically frostless location is necessary. However, in planting for home use, this need not be given such serious consideration. The lemon is a very healthful fruit and where climate permits, should have a place in every home garden.

Eureka. This is beyond doubt the leading commercial and home variety. The fruit is of even size, ripens the whole year round, and does especially well in summer when lemons are in demand. Well established, sturdy stock, balled and burlapped; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Lisbon. This variety is a strong power, very thorny and well adapted to the hot interior climate. The fruit is juicy, of acid flavor, but free from bitterness. Prices same as Ponderosa.

Ponderosa. More or less of a novelty. Fruit very large, many times attaining a size of 10 to 12 inches in circumference. The fruit is of good quality and is a continuous producer. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$2.25; 1 inch, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Chinese. Dwarf and very bushy. This variety will stand a little frost. The fruit is more of an orange color, very juicy and fine flavor. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

LIMES

The lime is a useful member of the orange tribe, prized very highly for its use in making cooling drinks and for cookery. Limes are also very largely used in the manufacture of Citric Acid. The tree is low, much branched, and very thorny; thriving on poorer, rockier soil and in closer proximity to the sea than the other members of the Citrus family. One-year-old, \$2.25; two-year-old, \$2.50. Prices on larger trees on demand.

Bearss Seedless or Tahiti Lime. Conceded by all to be the finest of the limes. The fruit is very large, full of highly acid juice, and matures the year around.

Mexican. An old standard commercial variety. The tree is semi-dwarf. Fruit small, of high quality, and produced in great abundance.

Rangpur. The hardiest of all limes. Bears very heavy crops of small, extremely acid fruit. Very fine for limeade.

Sweet Lime. The trees of this variety grow larger and are very hardy. The fruit is round, full of juice, with a very mild flavor.

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)

This wonderful breakfast fruit is growing in popularity every day. Grapefruit may be planted anywhere in California where other citrus fruits are grown, and does well in the hot, frostless interior valleys.

Marsh Seedless. This variety has so far proven the best for California and Arizona. The fruit is large, full of juice and free from seeds. Ripe from February to September. The tree is a compact grower; foliage, dark green. Everyone that has room should have one of these trees in their yard; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

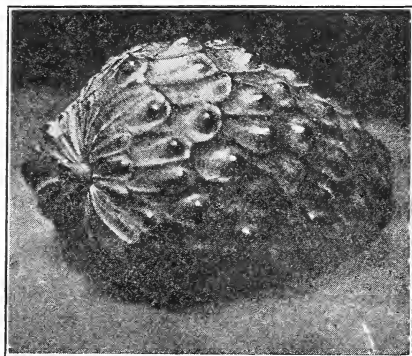
Prices on Specimen Stock on Demand.

Sub-Tropical Fruits

Southern California has been blessed with climate and soil conditions which permit of the culture of a variety of fruits that cannot be equaled. If you have the space in your garden for another tree or shrub, let it be a fruiting tropical or sub-tropical plant. The cost of planting is small compared with the joy of possession.

CHERIMOYA (Custard Apple)

Medium sized tree with large, olive green laves. Large green fruit, having a custard like flavor, very delicious when eaten out of hand; thrives only in warm, protected localities. Seedling trees from 1-gallon containers, 2 to 4 feet, 50c to \$1.00. Budded varieties, Booth or Delicious, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.



Cherimoya. Custard Apple

FEIJOAS (Pineapple Guava)

This has wonderful possibilities, both as an ornamental shrub and for its fruiting qualities. The highly fragrant fruits are delicious when eaten out of hand, and are unexcelled for making jams and jellies. The plant itself forms a very beautiful compact, 12 to 15 foot shrub. The leaves are glossy green on the upper side, with a silver gray surface on the under side. It will stand a temperature as low as 16 degrees without injury, and will thrive in the torrid summer heat of our interior valleys.

Seedlings. From heavy fruiting strains suitable for ornamental planting and chance production. 1-gallon containers, 1½ to 2½ feet, 50c.

Choiceana. Considered by many to be the finest variety. The fruit combining the banana and pineapple flavor. Average size of fruit 3x2 inches. Ripe in November. Fruiting size plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Superba. All that the name implies. The flavor of the fruit is much the same as that of the Choiceana, very fragrant, suggesting the combination of pineapples, bananas, and strawberries. Several fruits placed in the house will fill the atmosphere with their delicious fragrance. Fruiting size plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

GUAVAS (*Psidium Cattleianum*)

Beautiful dark green shrubs, suitable for hedges or single plants. The plant produces large quantities of delicious fruits which are in great demand for making jelly, and to eat out of hand. Will stand a fair amount of frost.

Red Strawberry. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, dark red, with a strawberry flavor, unexcelled for jelly. The best guava for shipping. Sturdy fruiting size plants, 2 to 2½ feet, 35c each.



Strawberry Guava

Yellow Strawberry. Similar in growth to the red strawberry guava. The fruit being yellow when ripe, larger, milder and sweeter, is the best table variety. Will not stand shipping. Sturdy fruit size plants, 2 feet to 2½ feet, 35c each.

Lemon. (*Psidium Guajava*). A decidedly distinctive variety. Leaves larger and heavily veined; upright, open growth; very tender; can be grown only in protected localities. The fruit is large, about the size of a lemon; yellow when ripe; excellent for jelly. Sturdy plants, 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

LOQUATS (*Eriobotrya*)

Sometimes erroneously called Japanese plum and Medlar. Small trees, 10 to 20 feet thick, evergreen, oval-oblong, remotely toothed leaves. Fruit yellow, pear shaped, with very delicious acid flavor; produced in great abundance in early spring. The fruit is valued for eating out of hand and also in making jellies and jams. The trees are at their best along the coastal regions of California and in the Gulf States. Seedling trees in 1-gal. containers, 75c each; seedling specimen trees, 3 to 10 feet, \$1.50 to \$15.00 each; standard budded varieties, balled and burlapped, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

Advance. Considered by many to be the best Loquat for general use. The juicy, mild, flavored, fruit ripens from March to June; very prolific.

Early Red. The sweet, juicy fruit of this variety ripens as early as February; having a rich, orange color when completely ripe.

Thales. An excellent Chinese variety, having a distinctive flavor; large fruit with firm, meaty flesh. Ripe May and June.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD

(Carob Tree *Ceratonia Siliqua*)

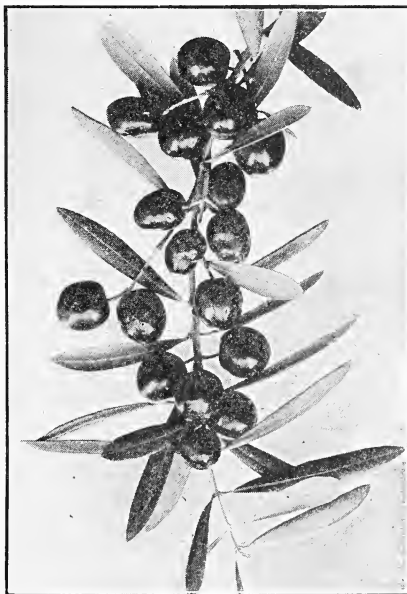
This tree is gaining wide-spread popularity as an avenue tree. It forms a well rounded, beautiful, dark green compact head, which affords a dense shade. It is equally well adapted to the coast and interior regions and will stand temperatures as low as 20 degrees without injury. The pods which the trees bear contain a very high protein and sugar content, which is valued highly for fattening hogs and cattle. Seedling trees for avenue planting: 1-gallon containers, 75c each; budded trees, balled and burlapped, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

OLIVES

California is the principal state in the Union in which the Olive is grown, although there are portions of Arizona and New Mexico in which the climatic conditions are such that the Olive can be grown profitably. The Olive thrives in California from Mount Shasta in the

North, to San Diego in the South, and from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the sea. Best results are obtained with the Olive in warm, dry climates, where the soil is rich and well drained. It will stand a minimum temperature of 18 degrees without damage. The Olive has a great future in California because of the food value of the pickled olive and olive oil. Prices for Manzanillo and Mission: ¾ to 1 inch caliper, \$2.00 each; ½ to ¾ inch caliper, \$1.75 each.

Manzanillo. Fruit large, one of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. A regular and prolific producer.



Mission Olive

Mission. The only olive known in California until 1880; introduced by the Mission fathers, hence the name. The tree is a handsome, upright, grower; fine for avenue planting. Fruit medium, of high quality.

Prices for Ascolano and Sevillano: ¾ to 1 inch caliper, \$2.25; ½ to ¾ inch caliper, \$2.00 each.

Ascolano. A very fine Italian olive, exceeded in size only by the Sevillano. One of the best pickling sorts.

Sevillano. (The true Spanish Queen). The largest commercial olive grown. Its principal use is for pickling green. Sold under the name of "Queen Olive."

Our stock of citrus and deciduous fruit trees has been selected with special reference to home plantings, extending the ripening season over summer and fall.

Avocados and Their Culture

The rapid growth of the avocado industry has been one of the notable developments in California horticulture during the past decade. This period has witnessed a transition in the use of the avocado from that of a dooryard curiosity to a fruit supporting a well-established commercial industry, embracing approximately 2,500 acres.

The tree is evergreen, though in certain varieties practically all of the leaves drop for a brief period during the flowering season. The leaf blades are of many different shapes—oval, ovate, obovate, lanceolate, elliptic; and combinations of these appear. The leaf base is usually acute or truncate; the apex varies from almost blunt to acuminate. In length the leaves vary from 3 to 15 inches. The color of the mature foliage is usually bright green. The young growth, however, often exhibits varying shades of red and bronze. The manner of the tree growth is variable; the tall, upright, unbranched habit and the short, well-shaped, spreading habit are both commonly found. Seedling trees attaining an extreme height of from 50 to 60 feet have been noted where soil conditions are particularly favorable. Budding apparently has a dwarfing effect. The resulting trees are more compact and spreading, and seemingly not inclined to grow as high as seedlings. None are of sufficient age, however, to settle this definitely.

There are three general groups of avocados growing in the United States, for convenience loosely termed the West Indian, Guatemalan, and the Mexican races, though not strictly separate horticultural races in the technical sense of the term. Of these three races, two only are of commercial importance in California—the Mexican and the Guatemalan.

Planting Suggestions

The Avocado tree is planted much the same way as the Citrus stock. Dig a hole a little larger than the ball, so that, when the tree is set, the top of the ball is one or two inches lower than the surface of the soil. Never place fertilizer of any kind in the hole or close to the tree, for the first six months after planting.

Irrigate the tree well at the time of planting and every two weeks thereafter for the first year, and once a month thereafter.

It is vitally important that the Avocados have good drainage. If the trees are to be planted over a hard subsoil, it is necessary to blast the hole before planting.

THICK-SKINNED AVOCADOS

The thick skinned varieties (leaves not anise-scented) are best adapted for commercial planting owing to their large size and shipping qualities.

The thin skinned varieties (leaves anise-scented) are smaller and poorer shippers, but because of their hardness, fine flavor of fruit, and productivity, are highly esteemed for local market and home use.

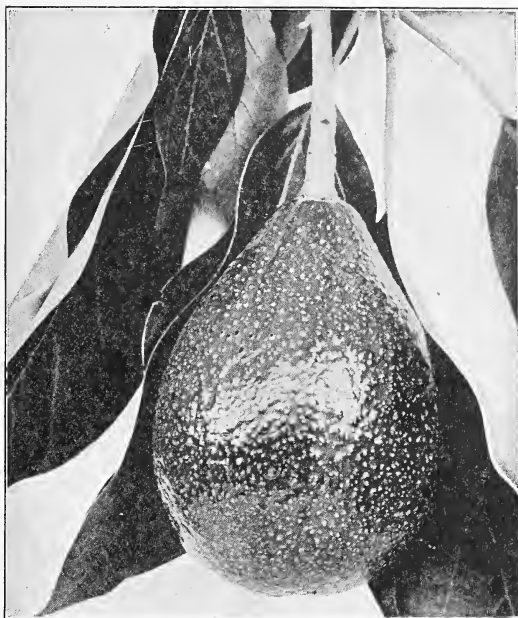
Thick Skinned Varieties do well where the lemon thrives. Strong trees budded on hardy Mexican seedling stock, balled and burlapped: 3 to 4 feet, \$3.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$3.75; 5 to 6 feet, \$4.50 to \$5.00; 6 to 8 feet, trees, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each.

Dickenson. Fruit of medium size, oval shape with very thick skin, dark purple; a good shipper. The tree is a strong grower, producing regular, heavy crops. Not as hardy as some other Guatemalan types. Ripe June to October.

Dorothea. Vigorous and very productive, blossoms in April and May and ripens its fruit mainly in December and January. The fruit weighs 8 to 12 ounces, light green in color with many yellowish dots. Skin is leathery; flesh clear, attractive yellow, free from fibre; excellent flavor, quality very good.

Dutton. Tree tall, large and almost as hardy as the Fuerte. Fruit approximately one pound in weight, form pyriform; skin rough, 1/24 inch thick; color, dark maroon. Very fine flavored flesh; free from fiber. 21 per cent oil content. Ripe February to April.

Fuerte. At the present time considered by all to be the finest all around avocado. The tree is very hardy, the fruit medium size, with smooth green skin, which separates readily from the creamy, yellow, buttery flesh. Contains 30 per cent oil. The seed is medium small and tight in the cavity. The fruit matures in mid-



Dickinson Avocado

winter and is usually picked and marketed then, when prices are at the peak for avocados. It will, however, remain on the tree until early summer if left alone.

Puebla. On a par with the Fuerte; the tree being exceptionally hardy and vigorous and well balanced. Form roundish, oval. Surface is smooth, glossy; deep maroon purple in color. The fruit has a rich nutty flavor; quality very good. Oil content 26 per cent. Ripe December to February.

Sharpless. Form slender pyriform to elongated pyriform, with a long neck; weight 16 to 24 ounces. The surface of the fruit is slightly roughened or pitted, glossy greenish purple to deep purple. The flesh is smooth, firm, creamy colored; free from fiber discoloration; unusually rich, pleasant flavor. Quality excellent. Ripe October to February.

Ward. Vigorous tree with very handsome foliage. Average weight of fruit, 14 to 20 ounces. Pyriform, dark red to chance production.

Lyon. Recommended for early and prolific bearing. The tree is an upright, slender grower, admirably suited for interplanting and close plantings. The fruit is broadly pyriform; weight 14 to 18 ounces; skin moderately thick and tough; flesh deep cream color, smooth and free from fiber; flavor rich, quality very good.

Mayapan. A new variety introduced from South America. The tree bears nearly round, brownish, purple fruit of very fine quality; average weight, 1 pound. The fruit hangs on to the tree well, even when subjected to strong winds. Ripe March to July.

THIN SKINNED (or Mexican) AVOCADOS

Callente. This tree has the reputation of bearing heavy and regular crops in all sections in which it has been planted. The fruit is medium size, purple in color; weight 5 to 9 ounces. The flesh is creamy yellow and shows trace of fiber; flavor rich, quality very good.

Ganter. A very desirable tree for home use in the warm, interior sections. Skin very thin, greenish color. The flavor and quality of the fruit is very good, 5 to 9 ounces. Ripe October to December.

Northrop. A hardy, vigorous tree, pear shaped fruit, 6 to 10 ounces. Skin very thin, purplish in color. This variety bears two crops a year of excellent fruit. The main crop ripening from October to December and the lesser crop from April to June.

Seedling trees in 4-inch pots, 35c each; 1-gal. containers, 75c each. These trees have been grown from seed selected from some of the best fruiting varieties. We suggest these trees for ornamentation and purple in color. Flesh creamy yellow to

Deciduous Fruit Trees

Fruit trees of this nature should be planted in January, February and March. The trees are entirely dormant at this time of the year and can be handled much more easily and with assurance of their growth. The prices we quote are for one-year-old, six to eight foot stock.

By careful selection of varieties, it is possible to have fresh fruit in the garden the year around.

APPLES (Roseaceae)

"The apple is native to the Southwestern area of Asia and adjacent to Europe. It has been cultivated from time immemorial. Charred remains of the fruit are found in the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland. It is now widely cultivated and immensely valuable, grown in every temperate climate and is the most important pomological fruit."

For success with the apple in a commercial way it is recommended that they be planted in the foothills and mountains of California, where the winters are quite cool. For the lower altitudes, we suggest the following varieties.

Delicious. A very fine red variety, splashed with yellow. The fruit is crisp, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper. Ripe in November.

Winter Banana. A strong grower and producing regular crops of golden yellow fruit. Fine, rich, aromatic flavor; excellent for eating out of hand and for cooking.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong, smooth skin. Pale lemon yellow. The flesh is very crisp and juicy; very fine for cooking or eating. Ripe September.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR WINTER

Jonathan. Very fine flavor; medium to large conical apple. Striped mostly red. Very productive and a good keeper, making it valuable both for market and table use. Ripe in October.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium size, greenish yellow. Tender, juicy and highly flavored. One of the best apples for all around use. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

QUINCES

This fruit is prized very highly for making jellies and jams. Has a wonderful keeping quality and finds a ready and profitable sale in the eastern markets. The tree is hardy and will adapt itself to almost any conditions.

Orange. A large, roundish fruit, with short neck; beautiful, rich yellow. A standard variety.

Pineapple. The fruit is very large, more or less apple shaped; canary yellow. The name suggested by the flavor; of very fine quality.



Royal Apricot

APRICOTS (Rosaceae)

"The apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with very broad, almost circular leaves. The fruit is like the peach in shape and color; smoother skin; rich, yellow flesh, with large, flat, smooth stone. The apricots are of three species, all probably native of China or Japan. It is particularly well adapted to the coastal regions of California and at present California has practically a monopoly on apricot culture."

Blenheim. A strong grower, very prolific, flesh deep yellow; juicy and slightly larger than the Royal. Ripe in July.

Moorpark. One of the largest apricots grown. Fruit of unusually high quality, firm and juicy. A favorite for eating out of hand or canning. Shy bearer in some localities.

Royal. It is quite likely that between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of all the apricot trees planted in Southern California are Royals. The skin is dull yellow, with an orange cheek. Rich, firm, juicy flesh; excellent for canning or eating out of hand. Ripe in June and July.

Newcastle. Early, coming in May. The very best early variety of apricot. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; mild, pleasant flavor.

Royal Anne. Bright red cheek, shading to pale yellow. 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

FIGS (*Ficus Carica*)

A native of Asia, which will adapt itself very readily to conditions in California, where the temperature does not get below 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Brown Turkey. A very large, brown, smooth-skinned fig. The rosey red pulp is very rich and sweet.

White Kadota. Medium size, thin skin, white pulp; very fine for eating fresh or for canning.

Mission. One of the leading black varieties; strong grower and good fruiter. Fine for shipping and drying.

White Adriatic. Greenish yellow skin; flesh reddish; fruit large. Tree a strong grower. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

NECTARINES (*Prunus Persica*)

It was formerly thought that the nectarine was a distinct species of plant. It is now known that it is really a smooth-skinned peach. Nectarines often come from the seeds of peaches and peaches have come from the seeds of nectarines. Either may originate from the other by means of bud variations.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.50 per ten.

Gower. A new early nectarine unexcelled for home and commercial planting. The pulp has a rich, delicious flavor; is a free stone. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer. Ripe early in June.

Stanwick. One of the standard leading varieties. The rich, juicy fruit is delicious when eaten out of hand; is an excellent variety for canning or drying. Ripe in August.

Advance. Greenish, white flesh. Rich and sugary with a sub-acid flavor. The fruit is large and round; fine table variety. Ripe in July.

PEACHES

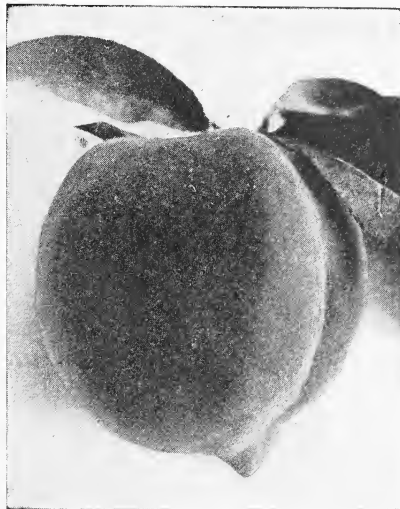
"Although the peach has many flavors, it is all one species, *Prunus Persica*. It is probably native to China, but it has been in cultivation from the earliest times and it came into Europe from Persia, hence the name Persica, and also Peach. From the Persian European source have come the common peaches of the United States. The size and wonderful quality of the peaches grown in California are the envy of every other state."

All varieties of peaches listed below are free stone unless followed by "cl." the abbreviation for cling stone. The varieties are listed in the order of their ripening:

Prices: 75c each; \$6.50 per ten.

Australian Saucer. A small flat peach, hence the name. White with crimson cheek. The flesh is very sweet and delicious. Recommended for culture in the hot, dry, interior valleys.

Mayflower. Medium to large fruit, white flesh covered with a very attractive deep, red skin. The tree is a very heavy producer and invariably requires thinning. The rich, juicy, melting flavor of the fruit gives this peach top place among the early peaches. Ripe in May.



Phillips Cling Peach

Imperial. Yellow with large, red cheek; earliest real yellow free stone. Very heavy producer. The tree should be severely pruned and thinned to receive large fruit. Very fine, medium, early peach. Ripe July 1st.

Foster. An excellent large, yellow peach of good quality; can be highly recommended both for home and commercial planting. Ripe last of July.

Early Crawford. A standard variety, summer peach. Fruit large and very juicy; excellent flavor. The pit has a tendency to split, which is an objectionable feature. Ripe last of July and first of August.

Late Crawford. Ripens about three weeks after the Early Crawford; a little finer and slightly redder in color.

J. H. Hale. Too much cannot be said in favor of this new variety. A heavy, regular bearer, producing large, highly colored, firm fruit. The flesh is yellow; unexcelled for canning, eating out of hand or drying. Ripe middle of August.

Elberta. Very popular summer peach. Fruit is large, yellow with red cheek. Full or juicy flavor and very sweet. Suitable for all uses. One of the best varieties for the Southwest. Ripe in August, a few days after the Foster.

Lovell. A California seedling, large round fruit, clear yellow to the pit. Conceded to be the best free stone peach for canning; dries and ships well. Ripe latter part of August.

Curry Seedling. Originated in the San Fernando Valley. Ripening between the first and the middle of September. Considered superior to either the Lovell or the Salway. Yellow fruit with bright, red cheek. Very fine quality peach.

Salway. An excellent, old, standard variety coming at a time when peaches are beginning to get scarce. The quality is of the best, with sweet, white, juicy flesh. Ripe during the latter part of September.

Miller's Late. The best large, late peach. The flesh is yellow, sweet and juicy, and of higher quality than the Salway. Always in great demand, because of the lateness of maturity. Ripe in November.

Tucson Cling. The earliest high quality cling, much sought after by the canners. The tree is a heavy bearer. Ripe in July.

Phillip's Cling. Probably the best known of the cling stone peaches. The fruit is firm, yellow to the pit; considered the best canning peach. Ripe in September.

Prices and detailed descriptive matter on other varieties of peaches on demand.

PEARS

Pears will thrive under a wide range of soil conditions, but they will do their best in heavy loam. They will stand considerable alkali in the soil and do quite well in sandy, gravelly soils if the climatic conditions are right. The yield of the Bartlett pear when planted in large orchards can be increased by interplanting with such varieties as the following: Beurre D'Anjou and Winter Nelis.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

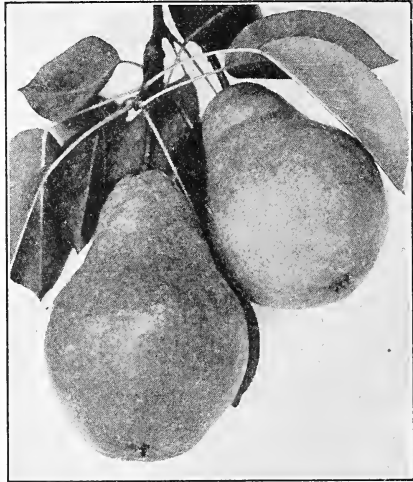
Bartlett. The most widely cultivated variety in California. Very heavy producer of large, smooth yellow fruit; clear white, buttery flesh; very sweet and juicy. This pear ripens early, bringing a good price for canning and table use. Ripe in July and August.

Beurre D'Anjou. Very high quality, early winter pear. Russet yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, sweet and spicy. Ripe, October to November.

Seckel. Small fruit, rustic yellow with red flush on the cheek. Highly perfumed, sweet, spicy flavor; melting flesh. Tree dwarf, compact and very blight resistant. Ripe in August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Large russeted, sometimes knotted fruit. Bears heavy crops; ripening about three to four months after the summer Bartlett with same flavor. Will stand the hot, interior valleys.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, dull russet color, flesh melting and buttery, very sweet. Bears heavy and regular crops; excellent for low valley plantings.



Bartlett Pear

PLUMS

The plum is distributed over a wide area on the west coast of the United States. It adapts itself readily to soils and climates, doing equally well along the coast, in the interior and well up into the foothills. It is now a well-known fact that the productiveness of most varieties is materially increased by interplanting certain other varieties. Burbank, Wickson and Climax are recommended for use in interplanting for cross-pollinizing.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

Burbank. Almost round, medium large, light red, mottled yellow. Flesh is yellow and firm, yet very juicy. Produces enormous crops. Ripe in July.

Duarte. Blood plum, similar to the Satsuma in shape and color, but of much better quality; not as good a shipper as the Satsuma. Excellent for canning; recommended for home planting. Ripe latter part of July through to September.

Damson. (Shropshire). Medium size, blue plum; very tart acid flavor; much sought after for canning and preserving.

Kelsey. Heart shaped, greenish yellow. Flesh firm, but full of juice; a good shipper. The quality of the fruit is only medium, but always finds a ready market.

Santa Rosa. (Blood Plum). Conceded by all to be the best Japanese type plum. Large, purplish crimson color; flesh deep yellow, streaked with red, excellent flavor; unexcelled for shipping or home use. Ripe early in June.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum). Large fruit of even size. Deep reddish purple to the pit; flesh firm, juicy; good flavor. Better for canning than eating out of hand. Shy bearer in some localities. When planted commercially should have other plum trees interplanted to help pollinize.

PRUNE

The prune is very similar to the plum; they are nearly all freestones. The flesh is sweet, firm and has a very fine flavor, when eaten out of hand or after drying. Recommended for commercial and garden planting.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

Tragedy. Very popular eating and canning prune, not used for drying. Dark purple skin with very sweet, yellow flesh. One of the first to ripen in July.

Improved French Prune. Identically the same as the old standard French prune in flavor and color. Fruit larger, produced in greater abundance; prized very highly for canning, drying and eating out of hand. Ripe in September.

Hungarian. Sometimes referred to as Pond's seedling plum. Very large with dark, red skin, flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy. Bears heavily and is a good shipper and always finds a ready market. Ripe in September.

Sugar. Similar in some respects to the improved French prune. Fruit larger and sweeter; does not possess the drying qualities of the above mentioned. Will produce very heavy crops in some localities, but very poor crops in others. Very early, coming in the early part of July.

PERSIMMON

The persimmon has a great future before it. The increasing demand on the market for this delicious fall and winter fruit makes it a safe investment from a commercial standpoint; also very desirous as a home orchard fruit. The persimmon tree is hardy, easily grown, of long life and very productive; adapting itself very readily to almost any condition found in California.

4 to 5 ft. trees—\$1.00 each.

6 to 7 ft. trees—\$1.50 each.

Quantity prices on demand.

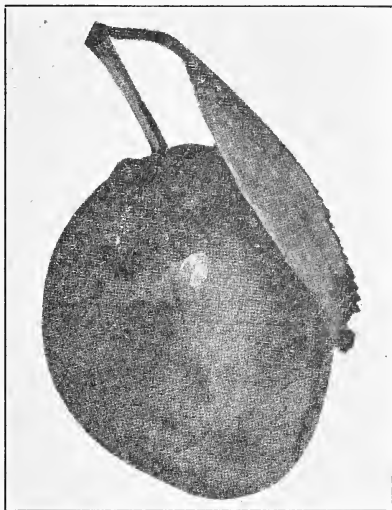
Hachiya. Considered at this time to be the best market and home variety. Very long, large conical fruit; skin deep red. Very delicious yellow, jelly-like flesh, almost seedless. One of the first to ripen.

Tamopan. One of the very largest; the fruit many times weighing over a pound. Excellent quality, flesh tender, juicy and very sweet. Recommended very highly for the home garden. Ripens late; a good co-partner for Hachiya.

FUYU-PERSIMMON

A very fine variety recently introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit having no puckery or astringent taste at any time, can be eaten from the tree while still firm. Good keeper, quality of the best; destined to be one of the leading market varieties.

Sturdy 4 to 6 ft. trees—\$2.00 to \$2.50.



Hungarian Prune

THE CHINESE JUJUBE
(Chinese Date)

Very hardy deciduous fruit tree from the Orient, often referred to as the Chinese date because of the great similarity of the appearance and texture of the two. The tree adapts itself very readily to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions; will stand considerable alkali. It is not uncommon to have the tree bear six months after setting out, being a heavy, consistent producer thereafter. The fruit of the newer and larger kinds is from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and may be round or pear shaped, according to the varieties. The skin is rich, dark brown in color; the flesh is sweet and crisp, but rather dry when eaten fresh. Makes very fine jam and is excellent when crystallized. Very nutritious and destined to take its place in a commercial way along with the fig and the date.

Sturdy, field-grown trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

Li. Large round fruit often two inches in diameter. Sweet, crisp flesh; of excellent quality.

Mu Shing. Medium olive shaped fruit, with very fine flavor for jam or crystallizing.

Sui Men. Olive shaped fruit very much like Mu Shing, slightly smaller. Produced in great abundance.

No home orchard is quite complete unless it contains at least one persimmon and one Chinese date (Jujube) tree.

The Nut-Bearing Trees

The high quality of the almonds and walnuts of California has made this State famous all over the world. The territory in which these two delicious nuts can be produced is quite limited. This, coupled with the splendid management of the associations protecting the grower, is ample assurance of a good profit to the producer for many years to come. There is also untold satisfaction in being able in the fall of each season to pick up one's nut supply from trees in one's yard.

ALMOND

It is necessary to secure proper pollination, to plant two or more varieties of the right combination such as Ne Plus Ultra, with Nonpareil or Nonpariel with Drake or Texas Prolific. The trees should be planted in warm, well-drained soil in a locality where there are few, if any, late spring frosts.

Sturdy 6 to 8 ft. trees—75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

I. X. L. Very sturdy, rather upright grower, nuts large; easily shelled, good flavor, perfect form.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy upright grower. A good commercial variety, being a regular producer of heavy crops. Nuts large; soft shell; excellent flavor. In great demand.

Nonpariel. The most sturdy of all commercial varieties, producing regular, heavy crops under the most difficult conditions. Medium size nuts, very soft shell; kernels of fine flavor.

Texas Prolific. Heavy producer of medium size, soft-shelled nuts of very fine quality. Very good for planting with other sorts to insure proper pollinization.

CHESTNUT

The chestnut tree should be planted more in California. "The tree has many distinctive features. Mature trees have grayish brown bark with broad, flat, irregular ridges, separated by deep fissures. The leaves are six to eight inches long and about two inches wide, with coarsely toothed margins. In the fall they are soft shades of yellow and red. In summer, after most other trees have bloomed, the chestnut blazes into a wealth of odorless, cream colored blossoms arranged on long slender spikes." A very fine tree for avenue planting, especially near the coast. The nuts are in great demand and find a ready market.

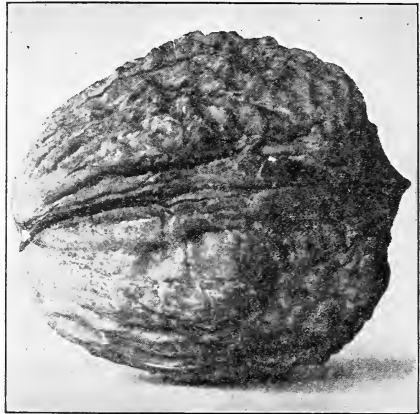
Budded trees of standard varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

When planting your family orchard, include a few nut trees as a source of supply for home use. The almond, chestnut and walnut are all of easy culture and good croppers.

WALNUTS

Our walnut stock is all budded on blight resistant, black walnut root. The tree is naturally free from insect pests and aside from a little pruning requires little attention, except for the regular irrigation and cultivation requisite to the success of other orchard crops.

6 to 8-ft. trees—\$1.25 each
8 to 10-ft. trees— 1.50 "
10 to 12-ft. trees— 2.00 "



Wilson Wonder Walnut

Eureka. Very vigorous tree, blooms late and is very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. Very fine flavored, plump, waxy kernels, which bring a good price on the market.

Placentia Perfection. The most popular and profitable walnut in localities not frequented by late frost. The tree begins bearing the fifth year and thereafter produces regular, heavy crops, of large, smooth, thin-shelled nuts. Kernel is white, waxy and sweet. The nuts bring a good price and find a ready market throughout the country.

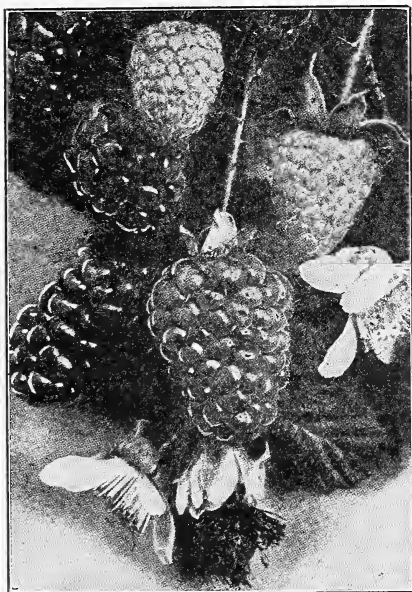
Wilson Wonder. The "Jumbo Walnut" very large nut of excellent quality. The kernel does not always fill the shell. Good for home use.

Choice Berry Fruits

Berry fruits are recommended by us as a money-maker. At the present time the demand is far in excess of the supply. Considered as a home garden product, it is one of the best. There is great pleasure derived from being able to pick delicious, fresh berries from one's own vines for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Every garden should have a stock of berries.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. The earliest and best of all blackberries grown. The fruit is large, almost seedless, and has a distinct and delicious flavor. The plant is hardy everywhere and the vines are thornless, making it very easy to harvest the fruit. A good shipper and market berry. Plant 6 to 7 feet apart and grow on a trellis. 12c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.



Loganberry

Crandall. An early variety, strong, upright grower; no trellising needed. The fruit is jet-black, round, and medium size with excellent flavor. A very heavy producer. Plant 3x7 feet apart. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Himalaya. Late, a long season cropper. Berries are tart until fully ripe, when they have a very delicious flavor. The vine does not die back after fruiting and should be grown on a trellis. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Iceberg (White Blackberry). An amber-colored blackberry of medium size. Flavor good but decidedly different from other blackberries. The vine is a strong, upright grower and needs no trellis; very prolific. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$8.50 per 100.

Dewberry. Early blackberry of trailing habit. Berries jet black, round; very delicious flavor. Ripe two weeks in advance of any other blackberry. Strong, sturdy transplants. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Loganberry. Very strong grower, should be grown on trellis. Large purplish, red fruit often one inch and a quarter long. Combines the flavor of the raspberry and blackberry. Strong transplants. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

PHENOMINAL BERRY

Phenomenal Berry. Very similar to the loganberry. The fruit is a trifle larger, has fewer seeds and less acid. Plant 5 to 6 feet apart. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$9.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

There is nothing more delectable for starting breakfast than a dish of fresh raspberries, swimming in rich cream. And what is more delicious than raspberry jam?



St. Regis Raspberry

Columbia Purple. One of the sweetest and best raspberries for table or for cooking purposes. One of the few black raspberries grown successfully in Southern California. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$6.50 per 100.

Cuthbert. An old, standard, red variety of good quality. Succeeds well in California. Stands shipping. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$6.50 per 100.

St. Regis. Sometimes called the ever-bearing. The fruit ripens early; is a long season cropper, and produces good crops of high quality fruit. 10c each; 85c per 10; \$6.50 per 100.

La France. A new giant everbearing variety of remarkable qualities, having successfully stood all tests; is highly recommended by us for commercial and home garden planting. The berries are much larger than any other and are firm and sweet, with delicious raspberry flavor. Very heavy bearers during late summer and fall. Berries as late as December 1st. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

Banner Strawberry. Berries are produced in great abundance on strong upright bushes; large fruit of good quality. 5c each; 30c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Brandywine. Perfect, large, roundish fruit, of bright red color; firm and good flavor; medium late. 5c each; 30c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Carolina. New variety of excellent quality; very popular. A hardy, vigorous grower bearing large crops of delicious, sweet berries during the entire summer. 5c each; 35c per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Klondyke. An old standard being almost on a par with Carolina. The fruit is large, uniform blood-red, juicy, and of delicious flavor; rather drought resistant. A great favorite on the market and with the canneries. 5c each; 30c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

New Oregon. Destined to be one of the coming commercial varieties. It produces a vigorous upright growth that bears early and abundantly. The plants are practically immune to any diseases or insect pests. The fruit is large, of good color and form, with excellent flavor. 5c each; 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

RHUBARB

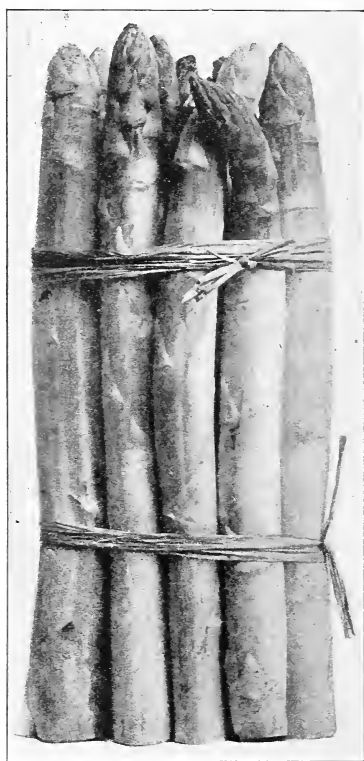
Contrary to the general opinion, a large rhubarb sub-division, or seedling, is not the best to plant. The original root which you plant does not grow, but merely keeps the crown alive until the eyes start to grow and send out new roots. The old root which was planted decays, and the plant lives and grows from the roots near the surface of the ground. Because of this, it is necessary to keep the soil moist near the surface for at least two months after planting.

Do not plant the division with top or crown more than one-half inch below the surface.

Improved Strawberry. Does best near the coast. A good producer with green stems. 10 and 15c each; \$1.00 to \$1.25 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Wagner's Panama Rhubarb, produced after 25 years of experimental work by J. B. Wagner, an expert on rhubarb. This variety is similar to the strawberry, but has a better flavor and produces the entire year, being at its best during February and March when prices are the highest. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$12.50 per 100.

Wagner's Giant Crimson Winter. Noted for its extreme length of stem. It is not uncommon to pick from 50 to 60 stems from a single plant at one time. The average weight of one stem is 1¼ pounds. The stems are as tender as any known variety, have good color and flavor, and does not have to be peeled for cooking. Produces from October until June. 20c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.



Argenteuil Asparagus

GARDEN PLANTS

Artichoke. Globe. Large, sturdy division. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Asparagus. Argenteuil. Very popular early variety. Has purple tinge which makes it very attractive. Flavor is excellent. Prolific and a good shipper. Strong roots. 35c per 10; \$1.75 per 100.

Grapes

One of the most desirable crops grown in California from a commercial standpoint as well as for home garden use. Care should be taken when planting commercially to select varieties such as Concord, Red Malaga, Blue Siberian and Reber—in other words, varieties which produce fruit of superior quality.

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

Prices: 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Muscat. An excellent white table and raisin grape, planted very extensively in California. Large bunches of oval, highly flavored, very sweet grapes. Ripe in September.



Thompson Seedless Grape

BLACK HAMBURG GRAPE

Black Muscat. Similar to the White Muscat; large bunches of oval, black grapes; very rich, sweet flavor. Ripe three weeks before the White Muscat. Very fine for home use.

Thompson Seedless. Very fine quality, entirely seedless, white grape. The earliest shipping grape, unexcelled for eating out of hand or drying. Ripe in July.

Zinfandel. Large compact bunches of grapes, very juicy, heavy producer. Used exclusively for juice.

CHOICE NEW VARIETIES (Money Makers)

Blue Siberian. One of the largest grape grown, being half again as large as the Tokay; very firm, exceedingly high quality grape. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Red Malaga. Very fine new shipping grape. Preferred to the Flame Tokay because of size and superior quality. Deep, red shading to rich purplish blue. A good keeper; brings very high prices. Ripe in September. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Reber. Probably the largest grape that is grown. Large bunches of jet black grapes. Ripe about same time as the Thompson Seedless, bringing a very good price. Highly recommended for commercial and home garden planting.

EASTERN GRAPES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Prices: 20c each; \$1.50 per 10

Concord. A great favorite with all. A dark, blue, slip skin grape; juicy with delicious flavor. Unexcelled for making jelly and grape juice. Contrary to popular belief, these and some other Eastern grapes do exceedingly well in this part of the country. Climbs well and should be used on arbors and trellises. Ripens in August.

Delaware. Solid bunches of amber, pink, sweet grapes. Does better here than in the East. Ripe in August.

Niagara. Called by many the White Concord, because of the great similarity to it. Ripe three weeks before the Concord.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS GRAPE

La France. A new giant everbearing variety of remarkable qualities, having successfully stood all tests; is highly recommended by us for commercial and home garden planting. The berries, much larger than any other, are firm and sweet, with delicious raspberry flavor. Very heavy bearer during late summer and fall. Berries at late as December 1st. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Try at least one vine each of the new grapes, Blue Siberian, Red Malaga and Reber.

Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs

Like the deciduous tree, they are thought by some to not do well in this climate, but this is not so. They do exceedingly well here and, mixed in with other shrubs, are a great advantage to any garden.

Almond Flowering. The flowers appear before the leaves and completely cover the bush with fluffy pink or white flowers.

A. Double Pink. Established in cans. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.25; 2 feet, \$2.00 each.

A. Double White. 2 to 3 feet plants in 5 gallon cans, \$2.00.

WHITE LILAC—SYRINGA ALBA

Snowball, Viburnum Opulis Sterilis. Too well known to describe, resembling a snowball to the nth degree. 1 gallon can, bushy, 50c; field plant, 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 established.

Althea, Rose of Sharon. (Hibiscus Syriacus.) Bears a profusion of rose-like flowers in July, August and September. They come in white, red, pink and lavender. 4 foot bushes, established in 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each; dormant plants at \$1.25 in January, February and March.

Cydonia Japonica Rosea. (Japanese Flowering Quince.) Handsome spring flowery shrub. Single dark pink flowers, produced in great abundance in the early spring. 2½ to 3 foot strong plants in 5 gallon cans, \$1.75.

Flowering Pomegranate. Bright glossy foliage, flowers double, very curled; red with yellow edge. 3 to 4 feet, dormant, \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, established in 5 gallon cans, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

Forsythia Viridissima. (Golden Bell.) One of the earliest blooming shrubs; flowers, yellow appearing before leaves. 3 feet, 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; in 5 gallon cans, established, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Lilac, Syringa. Needs no introduction. Common varieties 30 inch, \$1.00 each; in cans, \$1.75 each.

Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange). A fast grower. The plants are entirely covered in April and May with very fragrant white flowers. **Philadelphus Coronarius**, most popular variety, 4 ft., 75c each; 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$3; in 5 gallon cans after April first, 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Spirea. Hardy semi-deciduous shrub. Fine for California climate.

S. Reevesiana Flora Plena (Double Bridal Wreath). White flowers in large clusters. Shows flowers in fall and winter; heavy bloomer in spring. Bushy one gallon cans, 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c; field grown plants, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

S. Anthony Waterer. Pink flowers in clusters, May to June. Very handsome. One gallon cans, bushy, 50c each; field clumps, 18-36 inches, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

S. Van Houttei. Flat single white flower covering the entire bush in the late spring. Strong plants, 1 gallon cans, 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 60c; field plants, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 to \$2.00.



Spirea Van Houttei

Philadelphus Coronarius—Mock Orange

Weigelia (Diervilla). If you do not know this shrub, you should by all means make yourself familiar with it. A large upright bush covered with trumpet shaped flowers of most delicate tints of red, dark pink, white and variegated. 2 feet, 60c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each.

Tell us of your local conditions of soil and climate and we will suggest to you a variety of ornamental plants suitable to your situation.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

Many people are under the impression that deciduous trees will not do well in our climate; however, this is an erroneous belief. These trees, aside from a few exceptions, are hardy and thrive exceedingly well in the coastal regions and in the valleys of California.

Deciduous trees are especially fine as shade trees and parkway trees. The luxuriance of their new spring foliage cannot be equaled by any other type of tree.

Acer. (Maple.) Sycamore Maple. Large leaf; extra hardy. 8 ft., \$2.00; established in 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 after April 1st.

A. Sugar Maple. Slow, hardy; dense head. 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.75. Dormant.

Elm. American. A fast growing, hardy tree; stands drought and dampness equally well; gives a dense shade in summer, 6-7 ft., \$1.25; 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.25. Add \$1.00 to the preceding price for stock established in five gallon cans.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) Beautiful, symmetrical tree attaining a height of 40 feet in this climate. Flowers are handsome, tulip-like in shape, dark yellow marked with orange. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; established in five gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Mulberry. (Russian.) Fine for wind-breaks; also makes a good shade tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Add \$1.00 each after May 1st when trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Platanus. (Sycamore.) Hardy, fast growers; well suited to Southern California; has maple-like leaves.

P. Orientalis. (Plane Tree.) Slightly broader in outline than other Sycamores. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00 to \$2.50 each. Add 50c each to above prices after April 1st, when trees will be established in five gallon cans.

P. Racemosus. (California Sycamore.) An upright, well branched tree; foliage downy. 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2.25 each. Add 75c each after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Populus. (Poplar.) Tall, stately trees, pyramidal in shape; robust habit, easy to grow, fine for obtaining quick shade.

P. Carolina. A hybrid of the Cottonwood. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$1.75 each.

P. Lombardy. (Nigra Italica.) The most popular variety; extremely slender, 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each. Add 75c each to the above prices after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Prunus Pissardi. (Red-leafed Plum.) A desirable tree for ornamental planting. Completely covered with rich purplish-red leaves throughout the season. 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each; 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. Vesuvius. Tree similar in appearance to the *Prunus Pissardi*, except that the leaves are a little more elongated and show a little more of the purplish green tinge. Especially attractive for color effect in landscape planting. 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each, 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each. Add 75c each to the above prices after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Robinia. (Locust.) All exceptionally fast growing trees; hardy and drought resistant. Covered with a profusion of pink flowers in the spring.

R. Gleditsia triacanthos. Pink flowering. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each.

R. hispida. Top grafted, flowers larger and more showy than the preceding variety. 6-7 ft., \$2.50 each. Add 75c each to the above price after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Tamarix. The hardiest tree; foliage soft and cypress-like; but much more graceful. Very easily grown anywhere; fine for windbreaks.

T. parviflora. Reddish pink flowers, slender, spreading branches. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each; established in five gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Umbrella. (Melia.) Very compact shade tree.

U. umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella.) The heavy, evenly branched kind. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

Platanus Orientalis—Plane Tree

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Salix. (Weeping Willow.) Extremely fast growing tree, requiring lots of water and does best in heavy soil.

S. Niobe. Extremely pendulous habit. 6-8 ft., 8-10 ft., 19-12 ft.

S. Babylonica. The standard variety, extremely fast grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 for both varieties. Add \$1.00 to the above prices after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Teas Weeping Mulberry. Beautiful tree bearing delicious fruit; self-supporting, straight, pendulous branches, covered with rich dark green foliage. Prices according to specimen and quality of tree, from \$3.50 to \$7.50 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees

California is particularly fortunate with its mild climate in that there are few broad-leaved evergreen trees which will not grow here. Below you will find listed a few of the most popular varieties suitable for our climate.



Acacia Dealbata

ACACIAS

Acacia. A fine avenue and shade tree of rapid growth. Flowers ranging in color from yellow to almost white.

Acacia Baileyana. Foliage silver green, fern-like. In the spring long sprays of yellow flowers completely cover the tree. For cutting and indoor decorating. One gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 5 ft., 60c each. Bushy plants in five gallon containers, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

Acacia Cultriformis. A dwarf bushy variety, peculiarly shaped triangular leaves. An oddity. One gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 5 ft., 60c each. Sturdy plants in five gallon containers, 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

Acacia Dealbata. (Silver Wattle.) Large spreading variety covered in the winter with rich yellow flowers. One of the fastest growing varieties. One gallon containers, 3 to 3½ ft., 40c each; 3½ to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 5 ft., 60c each. Five gallon containers, 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

Acacia Floribunda. A fine upright grower; small narrow leaves. Covered with flowers practically the year around. One gallon cans, 3 to 3½ ft., 35c each; 3½ to 4 ft., 45c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, sturdy trees, staked, 5 ft., \$1.40 each; 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 ft., \$2.00 each.

Acacia Melanoxylon. (Blackwood.) One of the most hardy, pyramidal in growth and planted very extensively for avenue trees in Southern California. One gallon cans, 4 ft., 35c each; 5 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 5 ft., \$1.40 each; 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 ft., \$2.00 each.

CAMPHOR TREE

Camphora Officinalis. (Camphor Tree.) Fifty feet. Excellent for street planting. It is from this tree that the camphor of commerce is taken. One gallon cans, 3 ft., 50c each; 3½ ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Casuarina Stricta. (Beefwood or She Oak, 75 ft.) Slender upright growth. Fast grower. Will grow in alkaline and brackish soils and is quite drought resistant. One gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; five gallons cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

CERASUS

Cerasus Illicifolia. (Wild Cherry.) 14 to 20 feet. A very beautiful tree shrub, indigenous to the hot, dry mesas and hillsides of California. The beautiful glossy, holly-like leaves, are much used at Christmas time to take the place of the regular holly. The tree is quite hardy and thrives well in dry soil. Sturdy plants in one gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 60c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans, 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Cerasus Integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry.) 18 to 20 ft. A native of Catalina Island, with foliage very much resembling the Wild Cherry. This tree serves well as a small street tree, or can be used to excellent advantage as a large shrub, or in a hedge in landscape work. Thrifty plants in one gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 60c each. Specimen plants in five gallon containers, 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.00 each.

CERATONIA (Carob)

Ceratonia Siliqua. (St. John's Bread.) Forty feet. Without question one of the finest trees for street and avenue work. Also beautiful when planted as a specimen tree. The tree forms a symmetrical compact head, which is densely covered with glossy, bronze-green foliage. It is deep-rooted and long-lived. In one gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25 each.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus Citriodora. (Lemon Gum.) 100 feet. Very rapid grower. Foliage is strongly impregnated with lemon scent. Flowers very light yellow. The trunk sheds its bark every year, leaving it a milky white. Very sensitive to frost when young. One gallon cans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75c each; five gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.00 each.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum.) A very ornamental variety of dwarf growth. Deep green foliage, flowers of intense scarlet, born in immense clusters. One gallon cans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50c each; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

Eucalyptus Globulus. (Blue Gum.) Most widely planted species in this country. Used principally for windbreaks and fuel. One gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c; five gallon cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

Eucalyptus Rostrata. (Red Gum.) 120 feet. This particular variety will be found planted from the southern desert valleys of Arizona to the damp, foggy sections of the California coast. A valuable tree for its timber, for shade, or as a windbreak. In one gallon cans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

Eucalyptus Rudis. (Desert Gum.) 100 feet. A vigorous and rapid grower, erect and stately. This is a very valuable species, because of the fact that it will endure a minimum temperature of 15 degrees and thrives in the torrid valleys of California and Arizona. One gallon cans, 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

Eucalyptus Viminalis. (Narrow-leaved Red Gum.) 125 feet. Another valuable variety because of its ability to withstand both heat and cold. Very vigorous growth, growing into a tree of great dimensions. The branches are drooping and graceful. One gallon cans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 60c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

For other varieties of Eucalyptus, send for special Eucalyptus list.

FICUS RUBBER TREE

Ficus Macrophylla. (Moreton Bay, Fig.) Forty feet. An excellent tree for avenue planting, being quite hardy and a rapid grower, it soon makes a beautiful specimen. The leaves are glossy green, thick and heavy. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75c each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea Robusta. (Silk Oak.) 150 feet. A fast growing large tree suitable for avenue planting, or as a specimen tree. The foliage is beautiful and fern-like. Covered in late spring and early summer with drooping umbels of deep orange flowers. In one gallon cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia. Forty feet. Very ornamental, symmetrical tree, fern-like foliage. Covered in the spring with panicles of tubular clear blue flowers. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75 each.

LAGONARIA

Lagonaria Pattersoni. Forty feet. An upright, pyramidal tree with olive-green foliage. In the summer time the whole tree is covered with clusters of small pink hibiscus-like flowers. It is hardy and does well near the coast as a shade, or avenue tree. One gallon cans, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 35c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 50c; five gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) Sixty feet. A rather slow grower, but eventually making a large, stately tree. The leaves are large, glossy green on the upper-side, the under-side having a brown felted appearance. In the fall the tree produces large, pearly-white flowers 6 to 8 inches across, which are intensely fragrant. One gallon cans, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 60c each; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75c each. Balled field grown plants, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each.

QUERCUS

Quercus Agrifolia. (California Live Oak.) The best known of the native varieties. A medium fast grower under cultivation. Leaves small, holly-shaped. One gallon cans, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50c each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

SCHINUS MOLLE

California Pepper Tree. Too well known to require description. Very fast grower, hardy and beautiful. The admiration of every visitor to California. It is a soil and water robber and nothing can be grown directly under its spread. One gallon cans, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75 each.

STERCULIA ("Bottle Tree")

Sterculia Diversifolia. Thirty feet. A native of Australia. A very desirable avenue, or shade tree. A light feeder, stands extreme heat or cold, and requires little water. In the spring it is covered with little spotted cream-colored flowers. One gallon cans, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$3.00 each; 8 to 9 ft., \$4.00 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The broad-leaved evergreen shrubs form the basis of practically all the plantings in the southwestern part of the United States, and especially is this so in California. When selecting shrubs for a planting it is well to keep in mind the location in which you intend to plant, as some shrubs are adapted to dry, sunny places, while others prefer the shade. Then again there are those which will do equally well in sun or shade.

It is thought by some that there are certain seasons for planting shrubbery and that it can not be planted successfully at other times. This is not so. The broad-leaved evergreen shrubs which we offer for sale are either in containers of wood or tin, or field grown plants which have been balled and thoroughly established, and can be planted at any time of the year, with absolute safety.

Because of the vast number of broad-leaved evergreen plants suitable for planting in California, it is impossible to list all of the varieties, or even all of the sizes of the plants we have in stock.

For those who desire immediate effect, we suggest a visit to our six-acre sales yard and nursery, where you will be able to personally select, from our large stock of specimen plants, the particular plants and the particular size and shape necessary to give the desired effect. These larger plants are established in boxes and can be moved and planted at any time with absolute safety.

See planting instructions on pages and for planting balled plants, or plants established in one- and five-gallon containers.

ABELIA

Abelia Grandiflora. Five to six feet. A beautiful shrub, with branches of arching habit, foliage of deep, glossy bronze-green, covered in summer and fall with small tube-like flowers, white flushed on the outside with light rose-shade. Very hardy and thrives in sun or partial shade. In one gallon cans, bushy plants, 40c to 50c each. Balled, or in tubs, bushy plants, 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

ARALIA

Aralia papyrifera. (Rice Paper Plant.) A tree shrub with very large deep-lobed leaves, giving it a very tropical appearance. Of easy culture and deserving of a place in every garden where tropical effect is desired. One gallon plants, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; five gallon cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) 8 to ten feet. A very desirable shrub, with beautiful dark green, glossy foliage. Delicate pearl-white flowers in the winter. Clusters of red fruit, very much resembling the strawberry. Thrives best in damp places. In one gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 60c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans and tubs, 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

AZARA

Azara microphylla. Six to eight feet. A native of Chile. Light, graceful shrub, rather sparsely covered with foliage. Minute yellow flowers, followed by orange berries. An excellent shrub for hot, sunny locations. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 30c each; 2½ ft., 60c each; 3 ft., 75c each. Balled and tub plants, 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 7 ft., \$3.00 each.

BERBERIS

Berberis aquifolium. (Oregon Grape.) Hardy dwarf shrub. Leaves of rich, glossy green, resembling holly leaves. Dense clusters of yellow flowers in the spring, followed by deep blue berries. Attains a height of five feet. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 40c each; 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each. Bushy field plants, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each.

Berberis Darwinii. Slow growing dwarf shrub, slender branches, small dark green holly-like foliage. Salmon yellow flowers. Likes cold climate in winter. Attains a height of four feet. In one gallon cans, 50c each. Five gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Berberis Wilsonae. Hardy medium grower. Fine for massing or foundation planting. Small bright green foliage, turning to a brilliant reddish brown in the winter. In one gallon cans, 50c to 60c each; five gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.



Cotoneaster Microphylla

BUDDLEIA ("Summer Lilac")

The *Buddleia*, or known by some as Summer Lilac, and by others as the Butterfly Bush, is from the semi-tropics and does very well in Southern California. The shrub is a profuse bloomer and the spikes of lovely, fragrant flowers are much used in bouquets with other flowers, such as *Gladiolus*, etc.

***Buddleia Asiatica*.** (Butterfly Bush.) Tall growing shrub, slightly pendulous branches. Bears large terminal spikes of fragrant white flowers. In one gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

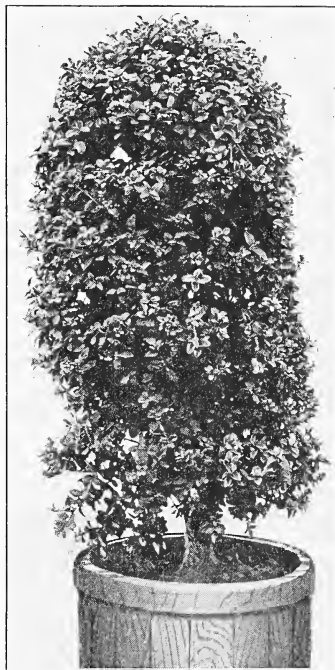
***Buddleia Farquhari*.** Eight feet. New variety bearing pink flowers. The plants are very scarce and difficult to obtain. Only a limited number on hand. In one gallon cans, 75c to \$1.00 each.

***Buddleia Magnifica*.** Eight feet. A native of China. The growth is similar to the *Asiatica*, but more compact. Foliage is large and dark green, large spikes of dark blue lilac-like flowers, which are pleasantly fragrant. All *Buddleias* should be severely pruned to keep them blooming. In one gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

BUXUS BOXWOOD

Used principally for low hedges and trimmed specimens. Very slow growing, thriving well in tubs, or porch pots.

***Buxus Japonica*.** (Japanese Boxwood.) Four feet. Almost round, light green leaves. A medium, slow grower. Stands pruning to any desired shape, which makes it very valuable for formal garden work, or where a medium dwarf hedge or border is wanted. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$3.00 per 100 plants. In 2½ inch pots, 8c to 12c each. In one gallon cans, 50c each. Trimmed specimen plants, round or pyramidal shape, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.



Buxus Japonica

***Buxus Sempervirens*.** Four feet. English Boxwood. Compact, very slow grower, dark green, glossy foliage. Unexcelled where dwarf trimmed specimens are required. Frost resistant. 2½ inch pots, 12c each; 3 inch pots, 15c each. Prices on trimmed specimens on request.

CALLISTEMON

***Callistemon*.** (Bottle Brush.) Ten feet. A native of Australia and the South Pacific Islands, and therefore admirably adapted to California, because of the similarity in climates. Hardy, doing well in any soil, even where there is considerable alkali present. Covered in the spring with long red anthers, which form a cylindrical looking flower, resembling a bottle brush. Very attractive. In one gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 3 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, bushy plants, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

CASSIA

Cassia Artemisioides. Six feet. Silver grey, finely cut foliage, clear yellow, sweet scented flowers, very drought resistant. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 35c each; 1½ ft., 50c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans, 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Cassia Tomentosa. Twenty feet. Very strong grower. Light green pennate leaves. Rich orange-yellow flowers in flat terminal clusters, borne in profusion during the winter months. One gallon cans, 1½ ft., 35c each; 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, plants 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each.

CEANOTHUS

("California Wild Lilac")

Ceanothus Arboreus. Ten feet. A beautiful tree-shrub. Foliage about the size of an olive leaf, but dark glossy green in color. Dark blue flowers, borne in trusses. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 2½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Ceanothus Divericatus. Very similar to *Arboreus*, except that the leaves are smaller. Prices same as *Ceanothus Arboreus*.

Ceanothus Megacarpus. Dark green foliage, flowers white. Prices same as for *Arboreus*.

Ceanothus Spinora. Light green foliage, flowers light blue. Prices same as for *Arboreus*.

CHOISYA

Choisya Ternata. (Mexican Mock Orange.) Compact shrub of medium fast growth, attaining eventually a height of eight feet. Leaves light glossy green, divided into three leaflets. Bears a profusion of very fragrant white flowers. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, or balled plants, 2 ft., bushy, \$1.50; 2½ ft., \$1.75; 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema Illicifolium. (Holly Leaf.) A beautiful semi-vining shrub from Australia. Thrives well from the coast to the warm interior valleys. The foliage is very similar to the oak leaf. In the winter and spring the plant is covered with small pea-shaped red and orange flowers. In one gallon cans, 35c to 50c each.

CISTUS ("Rock Rose")

Cistus Maculatus. (Spotted Rock Rose.) Three to four feet. Rather spreading in growth, foliage gray-green. Large single, poppy-like flowers, white with red dots in the center. One gallon cans, 50c each. Five gallon cans, 2½ to 3 ft., bushy, \$1.75 each.

Cistus Salvifolius. Medium size leaves on long, drooping branches. Flowers are lilac pink. Excellent for banks, terraces and hillside plantings. One gallon cans, 50c each. Bushy plants in five gallon cans, \$1.75 each.

COPROSMA

Coprosma Baueri. (Varnish Plant.) Five feet. Handsome low growing shrub. Bright green leaves, giving the appearance of having been varnished. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 25c each; 2 ft., 35c each. Five gallon cans, bushy, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$1.75 each.

CORONILLA

Coronilla Glauca. Five feet. Beautiful shrub, foliage fine gray-green. Deep golden, yellow pea-shaped flowers. One gallon cans, 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneasters are all useful, and decorative shrubs. The clean-cut foliage, plus the fact that they are covered with beautiful red, or orange berries during the late fall and winter months when there is little color in the garden, making them indispensable in landscape work.

Cotoneaster Franchetti. Eight feet. China. A beautiful shrub, well meriting its popularity. Graceful arched branches, medium olive-gray foliage, distinctly downy. Pink flowers, followed by orange berries. One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy plants, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis. One of our best trailing shrubs. Leaves dark shiny green; flowers pink, followed by multitudes of bright red berries. One gallon can, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy, 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2½ ft., \$1.75 each; 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

Cotoneaster Microphylla. Similar to the *Horizontalis*, but of more upright habit. Leaves slightly smaller. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, or balled bushy plants, 2½ ft., \$1.75 each; 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Cotoneaster Panosa. (Red Berry.) A very attractive, vigorous growing variety. White flowers, followed by many rich, red holly-like berries. One gallon cans, 2 to 2½ ft., 35c each; 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, or balled plants, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each. Specimen field plants, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

CRATAEGUS

See *Pyracanthas*, which is the proper name.

DAPHNE

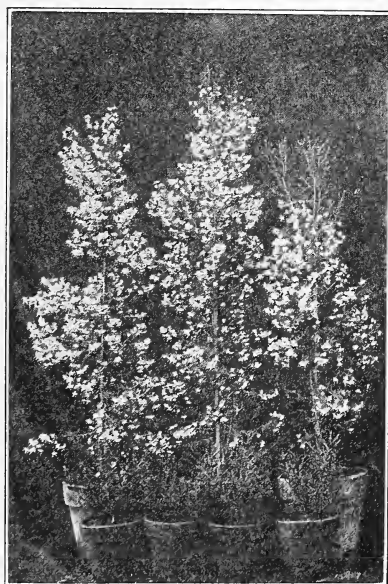
Paphne Odora. Four feet. A very attractive plant from Japan. The foliage is always a bright, clean green, but the most desirable and attractive feature of all are the intensely, fragrant flowers, which are white, borne in terminal cluster. Our stock of plants is very limited. Field grown plants, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

DIOSMA

Diosma Reevesi. (Breath of Heaven.) This very useful and decorative plant can be used in either sun, or partial shade. This variety is a compact grower, the foliage is soft and heath-like, having a delightful spicy perfume. In the spring the minute white flowers completely cover the bush. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 35c each; 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each. Bushy plants, five gallon cans, or balled, 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2½ ft., \$1.75 each; 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

DURANTA

Duranta Plumeri. (Golden Dew Drop.) Rapid growing, tall spreading shrub. Light green foliage, lavender blue flowers born on terminal clusters, followed by bright yellow iridescent berries. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy plants, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$2.00 each.



Erica Melanthera

ERICA ("Heather or Heath")

In this group of plants we find very beautiful and interesting specimens. Most of the varieties bloom in late fall and winter, when other flowers are scarce. The Ericas thrive best if planted in loose well drained soil and in full sun light.

Erica Australes. Six feet. The tallest growing of the Heathers and perhaps the most showy. From February to May the plant is covered with small rosy-purple flowers. Balled plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

Erica Felix Faure. Three feet. The most spectacular variety. The flowers are a rich, rosy red, borne in clusters tubular in shape. Very much resembling a small red firecracker. The plant is a free bloomer and very popular. Thrives in damp or arid climates. Field grown plants, balled or established in pots, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Erica Hyaline. Three feet. This variety very much resembles the Felix Faure, except that the flowers are salmon pink, and are produced during winter and spring only. 4-inch pot plants, 50c each. Balled plants, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

Erica Mediterranea. (Mediterranean Heath.) Four feet. Compact densely branched shrub, with fine needle-like dark green leaves. Flowers are lavender pink, borne in great profusion from March through June. A very hardy variety. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 40c each; 1½ ft., 50c each; 2 ft., 60c each.

Erica Melanthera. Four feet. One of the most popular of the heather family. Foliage similar to the Mediterranean, slightly softer. From November to March the plants are a solid mass of lavender pink flowers. Thrives both along the coast and inland. One gallon cans, with plants 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon can, or balled bush plants, 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Erica Persoluta Alba. Very bushy compact shrub. Finest and most delicate foliage of all. Small bell-shaped white flowers, very striking while in bloom. In 4 inch pots, 50c each. Balled plants, 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 3½ ft., \$2.00 each.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia Montevidensis. 12 feet. Best white variety; bright glossy green foliage at all times. Excellent for forming a thick bank of verdure. Produces a great abundance of pure white flowers. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each.

Escallonia Rosea. Ten feet. South America. Dark green, round, serrated leaves. Clusters of dainty-pink, tubular flowers. The plant is a strong grower and very desirable for mass, or background planting. One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 30c each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 ft., \$2.50 each.

Escallonia Rubra. Five feet. Compact dwarf variety; flower much darker than the preceding. One of the best for average garden use. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 2 ft., 60c each. Five gallon cans, 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Plant liberally from our superb assortment of roses; nothing affords so wide a range of color to the garden, and nothing possesses a longer blooming season.

EUGENIA

Eugenia Hookerii. (Bush Cherry.) 15 to 18 feet. A native of Australia, and comparatively recent introduction. Medium large bronze-green foliage. The plant is of rather loose growth, but very fast growing. Yellow flowers, followed by cherry-red fruit. Will not stand much frost; 35c each, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 5 ft. \$1.75 each; 10 ft., \$2.00 each. In one gallon cans, 1½ to 2 feet. In five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Eugenia Myrtifolia. Similar to the above, more compact. Best variety for trimming into formal specimens; leaves smaller than on the Hookerii. One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, plants 50c per foot. Trimmed specimens from the field, 4 to 8 ft., 75c per ft.



Purple Fuchsia

EVONYMUS

The varieties of Evonymus which we list below are all evergreen and are planted principally for their beautiful foliage effects. They stand trimming well, and are as effective either in the formal garden as trimmed specimens for hedges, or when grown naturally as individual plants.

Euonymus Erecta Veridis. Very compact, small, bright green leaves, columnar in form. Good for small hedges or small tub plants. Bushy field plans, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.25 each; 26 to 30 inches, \$1.50 each; 32 to 40 inches, \$2.00 each.

Euonymus Alba-Marginata. Green leaves with an edging of white. Balled compact specimens, 1½ ft., \$1.00 each; 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Euonymus Erecta Compacta. Fast growing variety; leaves dark green. One of the easiest to grow. Balled plants, 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Euonymus Aurea Marginata. (Golden Euonymus.) Leaves bright green in the center with border of gold. A very hardy semi-dwarf variety of easy culture. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 35c each; 1½ ft., 50c each. Bushy field grown plants, 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Euonymus Lutea Variegata. (Duc d'Anjou.) Leaves more pointed than the preceding, with the coloring reversed on the leaves. Compact, rather conical in shape. One gallon cans, 1½ ft., 50c each. Field grown bushy plants, 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

FUCHSIA

Fuchsias are too well known to need describing. They are of great value for giving color to the shady and semi-shady parts of the garden. They are all profuse bloomers and if given a rich loose soil with plenty of peat, or leaf mould in it, they will amply repay one for the extra care. They will not stand much, if any frost.

Double—White center, red outer petals.

Double—Purple center, and red outer

Single—Bright iridescent pink.

Established in one gallon cans. Flowering size, 35c each.

GENISTA (Broom)

For the most part the Genestas are hardy, drought resistant, fast growing shrubs. They are handsome and ornamental, producing in the spring masses of yellow pea-shaped flowers.

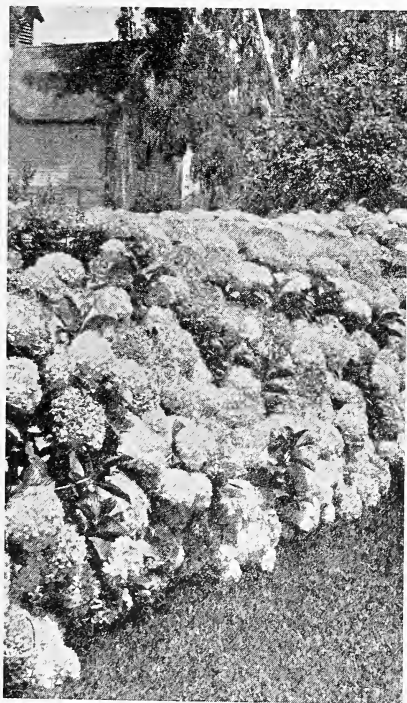
Genesta Canariensis. Six to eight feet. Leaves small, light green. Flowers small, yellow, pea-shaped, free bloomer. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 25c each; 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Genesta Fragrans. Five feet. A more dwarf compact variety, free bloomer, in the spring completely covered with yellow flowers, bearing a delightful fragrance. 4-inch pots, 25c each. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 3½ to 4 feet, bushy plants, \$2.00 each.

Genesta Scoparius. (Scotch Broom). Ridged, erect, branches almost leafless. Large pea-shaped yellow flowers. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Genesta Spartium Junceum. (Spanish Broom). Eight feet. A very well known broom of upright growth. The branches are round, dark green, and almost leafless. Very drought resistant. Excellent for hill-side planting. Large yellow pea-shaped flowers. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 25c each; 2½ ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Genesta Scoparius Andreanus. Six feet. A rare and very beautiful variety with pea-shaped flowers of yellow with dark crimson wings. A free bloomer. 4-inch pots, 75c each. One gallon cans, \$1.25 each.



Hydrangea Hostensis

GREVILLEA

Grevillea Banksi. A tall growing tree-shrub with attractive glossy green foliage, which much resembles the well-known *Grevillea Robusta*. The flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson, plume-like and in clusters. Very susceptible to frost. Destined, when better known, to be one of our most popular shrubs. In 4-inch pots, 50c each. One gallon cans, 75c each.

Grevillea Thelemanniana. Six to eight feet. Soft, finely cut, lacy foliage. Unless touched by frost, a continuous bloomer. Scarlet-red flowers, curved and twisted-like claws, borne in terminal clusters. Does best in dry, sunny location. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each. Five gallon cans, bushy plants, 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

HAKEA

Hakea Laurina. Australia. 12 to 14 feet. Eucalyptus-like foliage. Flowers red balls covered with projecting white styles, very odd and attractive. Easily killed by frost. One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy, 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Hakea Suaveolens. Sharp, rigid, needle-like foliage. Stands more frost than the *Laurina*. Planted principally for its ornamental foliage. One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus Sinensis. Asia. Eight to ten feet. One of our most showy and attractive flowering shrub. Large, glossy green leaves, and flowers very much resembling the Hollyhock. They thrive best when planted in the hot dry parts of the garden. The frost may kill the leaves and tender shoots, but new buds will start again in the spring. Flowers from summer to late autumn.

Hibiscus Peachglow. Double pink.

Hibiscus. Double red.

Hibiscus. Single red.

Hibiscus. Single salmon.

One gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Hortensis. A very beautiful shade-loving plant. Will stand sun close to the coast. Leaves large, glossy green. Immense snow-ball-shaped flower heads, usually soft pink or blue. The deep blue color can be produced by adding iron rust to the soil. Potted, 50c each; one gallon cans, 60c each; five gallon cans, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each.

HYPERIUM

Hypericum Moserianum. (Goldflower.) Three feet. Low growing, rather spreading shrub, beautiful large golden yellow single rose-like flowers. Thrives best in a cool, or partially shaded location. In one gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon can, bush plants, \$1.50 each.

ILEX ("Holly")

Ilex Aquifolium. Well known English Holly. Dark green, prickly foliage, small white flowers, followed in midwinter by crimson berries. Too well known to need describing in detail. Prefers a cool, partially shaded location. One gallon cans, 75c each. Five gallon cans, \$2.50 each. Field grown specimen plants, \$7.50 to \$25.00 each.

JASMINUM ("Jasmine")

Jasimine Primulinum. Of trailing habit, sometimes used as a vine. Bright green foliage, golden yellow rose-like flowers, borne during the winter and spring. Extremely hardy in all respects. In one gallon cans, 35c each. Five gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

LANTANA

A drought-resistant, sun-loving group of plants, continuous bloomers unless touched by frost. Older plants will recover after the frost and soon be a mass of blooms. One of our most colorful plants. Tall growing, six to twelve feet, red, orange, pink, yellow and white. Semi-dwarf three to five feet, cream pink, orange, red copper. Potted, 2½-inch pots, 12c each; 4-inch pots, 25c each; one gallon cans, 50c each; five gallon cans, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Trailing Lantana. Fast growing, trailing variety with beautiful lavender flowers. Everblooming, unexcelled for planting in hot, dry parkways, or on hillsides and terraces. In 2½-inch pots, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per 100.

LAURUSTINUS ("Lee Viburnum")

LEONOTIS

Leonotis Leonurus. (Lion's Tail.) South Africa, 6 feet. Fast growing, low bushy shrub, with long narrow hairy leaves. Brilliant orange, red tassel-like flowers produced at the joints of the stems. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, bushy plants, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$1.75 each.

LEPTOSPERNUM

Leptospermum Laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree.) Fifteen feet. Foliage olive green, similar in shape to the tea leaf. Branches arched and spreading. Fast grower, covered in the spring with small white flowers. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 3½ ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Leptospermum Laevigatum Hybrid. Six feet. New variety, originated at Beverly Hills, California. Very compact growing bush, more dwarf than the Laevigatum, but otherwise the same. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each. Five gallon cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM ("Privet")

Used principally for hedges. Many varieties. Serves equally well as individual plants. Very hardy as to drought, frost and wind. The flowers of all varieties are borne in large spikes very much like the lilac. A very heavy sweet fragrance.

Ligustrum Ciliatum. "Lusidum" Dwarf, three to four feet. Compact growth; leaves, leathery, dark green. Very fine for specimen plants. Balled, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

Ligustrum Japonica. "Japanese Privet." Leaves, dark green; oval shaped. One of the best hedge plants. In flats, 100 plants to the flat, \$2.00 per 100. In 1 gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. Five gallon cans, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Ligustrum Nepalense. "English Privet." In flats, 100 plants to the flat, \$1.50 per flat. One gallon cans, 35c to 50c each. Five gallon cans, 3½ ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. "California Privet." A strong growing pyramidal shrub, very good for high hedges. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$2.00 per flat; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium aurea Marginata. "Golden Privet." Very much like the preceding except for the golden edge surrounding the leaves. White flowers. In flats, \$2.50 per 100; 1 gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 35c each. Bushy plants in 5 gallon cans, 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

LINUM

Linum Flavum. Beautiful winter flowering shrub. Attractive green foliage, blossoms deep orange yellow. In 1 gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

LIPPIA

Lippia Citriodora. "Lemon Verbena." Foliage, highly lemon scented; fast growing. Spreading arching branches. Flowers borne in pyramidal spikes. One gallon cans, 50c each.



Mahonia. Oregon Grape

LONICERA

Lonicera Nitida. "Upright Honey-suckle." Six ft.; very small privet-like leaves. Flowers, small, followed by beautiful purple fruit. One gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

MACKAYA

Mackaya Bells. Eight ft. South Africa. An attractive shrub of luxuriant appearance. Foliage, glossy green. Delicate lavender-blue flowers. Will not stand much frost, prefers shady location. In 1 gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

MAHONIA (See Berberis)**MELALEUCA ("Bottle Brush")**

Melaleuca Armillaris. "Drooping Melaleuca." Australia. Fifteen ft. Very graceful, spreading branches; leaves, small, soft green; flowers, creamy-grey, like a very small bottle brush. One gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each; 5 gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Melaleuca Hypericifolia. Fifteen ft. Rapid growing, upright shrub. Leaves, light green. Flowers, orange, scarlet. One gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Melaleuca Nessophila. Strong spreading variety, resembling the *Leptospermum* leaves, slightly thicker. Flowers, rosy pink or lavender. One gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

MYRTUS

Myrtus Communis. "Roman Myrtle." Eight ft. Europe. Without question one of our best hedge and individual plants. Beautiful, glossy, dark green leaves. Much like the English Boxwood leaves. Very hardy, standing the heat and frost wonderfully well. Foliage very aromatic. In pots, 8 inches, 20c each. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each. Field grown bushy plants, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Myrtus Microphylla. Very much the same as the preceding. Leaves smaller and more compact. Flowers, light yellow, followed by blue berries. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each. Field grown bushy plants, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

NANDINA

Nandina Domestica. Eight to 10 feet. A beautiful rather dwarf upright growing shrub. Leaves compound with numerous leaflets, red when young, changing to green as they reach maturity, assuming a beautiful copper tone in the winter. In the autumn it is covered with clusters of showy red berries. Fairly hardy. One gallon cans, 1 ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each. Field grown plants, bushy, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

NERIUM ("Oleander")

The Oleander is one of the showiest shrubs. Very hardy drought resistant, and fast growing. They are particularly

well adapted to Southern California and Southern Arizona. Bears almost continuously, beautiful flowers of double or single red, pink, white, and salmon pink. Any of the above colors. In 1 gallon cans, 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Bushy field grown plants, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

PHOTINIA

Photinia Arbutifolia. "California Holly." Twelve ft. A native California shrub of excellent qualities. Under cultivation this plant is even more beautiful than when grown in its natural surroundings. Handsome dark green foliage, clusters of white flowers in the spring, followed by crimson berries in the late fall and winter. Very drought resistant, but will not stand extreme frosts. One gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 each.

PITTOSPORUM

These shrubs for the most part are native to Australia, New Zealand, and China. The varieties range in height from 5 to 30 ft. and are very ornamental when used in landscape work. The foliage of all varieties is very handsome, ranging in color from darkest to very light green. The flowers are white, creamy yellow, maroon, and one variety has green flowers. They are all intensely fragrant.

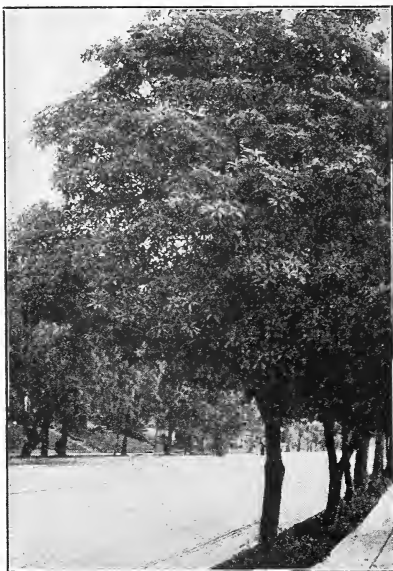
Pittosporum Crassifolium. 18 ft. New Zealand. Fast growing variety, soft silvery foliage, rather sparsely placed. Flowers, deep maroon red. A very attractive shrub when used with either Spanish or English type architecture. One-gallon cans, 2 ft. 35c each, 3 ft. 50c each. Five-gallon cans, 4 ft. \$1.25 each, 5 ft. \$1.50, 6 ft. \$2.00. Bushy plants from the field, 6 to 7 ft. \$3.00 each, 7 to 8 ft. \$4.00 each, 8 to 9 ft. \$5.00 each. Prices on large stock on request.

**Pittosporum Crassifolium**

Pittosporum Eugenioides. 15 ft. New Zealand. Erect, symmetrical growth. Long, narrow, yellowish-green leaves, edges rather wavy. Bark almost black, compact close branches. Can be used for hedges or individual plants. One-gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft. 35c each, 2½ ft. 50c each. Five-gallon cans, bushy stock, 3 ft. \$1.50 each, 4 ft. \$2.00 each, 5 ft. \$2.50 each. Balled and boxed plants 6 to 10 ft. at \$1.00 per ft.

Pittosporum Rhombifolium. 20 ft. Australia. One of the most beautiful of the Pittosporum family. The growth of the tree is very symmetrical, the foliage is bright glossy green, large panicles of fragrant, creamy white flowers, followed by a profusion of bright orange berries. One-gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft. 50c each. Field grown plants, 5 to 10 ft., \$3.50 to \$10.00 each.

Pittosporum Tenuifolium. 20 ft. "Nigricans." New Zealand. In general appearance resembling the preceding; foliage darker green. Stands more frost. Prices same as on Eugenioides.



Pittosporum Undulatum

Pittosporum Tobira. 5 to 6 ft. Japan. A low, compact form. Excellent for planting in a mixed border, or when used as a fore planting in front of taller shrubs. The leaves are a rich dark green, reflexed and rather thick. Flowers are numerous, creamy white and very fragrant, followed by masses of orange red berries. One-gallon cans, 1 ft. 35c each, 2 ft. 50c each. Balled compact plants from the field, \$1.00 per ft.

Pittosporum Tobira Variegatum. Same as the above except that the leaves are marked with clear white. Prices per plant same as the above.

Pittosporum Undulatum. 20 ft. Australia. Will make a beautiful round shade tree or can be trimmed as specimen plant. Leaves a very rich glossy green, compact growth. Flowers white, very fragrant, followed by orange cherry-like fruit. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each, 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each. Five-gallon can plants, 3½ ft. \$1.50 each, 4 ft. \$2.00 each, 5 ft. \$2.50 each. We have a very choice selection of Undulatum, growing in our fields which range in height from 6 to 16 ft. These plants are all specimens and excellent for immediate effects in landscape work. Prices on request.

Pittosporum Viridiflorum. 20 ft. South Africa. Almost identical to the Tobira, but more upright growth. Flowers intensely fragrant and green in color. Prices same as the Undulatum.

PIONSITTIA

Euphorbia Pulcherrima. "Poinsettia" 6 to 8 ft. Southern Mexico and Central America. This plant with its rich green foliage and brilliant vermillion red flowers is too well known to need describing. Always plant in protected sunny location for best results. One-gallon cans, flowering size, 35c to 50c each. Five-gallon cans, bushy plants, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago Capensis. Semi-climbing shrub, very drought and pest resistant. Blooming continuously with large light blue flower clusters. The top frost kills easily but will return from the roots. One-gallon cans, 50c each; five-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

POLYGALA

Polygala Dalmatisiana. The plant is named after M. Dalmatis, a French gardener, who raised it from seed in 1839. There are many varieties of Polygalas, native to North America, but few if any, aside from the above variety, are sufficiently attractive to warrant cultivation. The shrub is a very attractive, almost ever-blooming plant. Lilac pink, pea shaped flowers. One-gallon cans, 1½ ft., 50c each. Five-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

PUNICA

("Evergreen Pomegranate")

Punica Granatum Nana. The plants are dwarf, compact and bushy. The foliage is small and a beautiful glossy bronze-green, very profuse bloomer, the plant being covered practically all the time with bright red, very showy flowers.

Shrubs are desirable planted singly, in groups and mass effects. Planting each variety by itself lends a charm to the home that nothing else can supply.

PYRACANTHA ("Burning Bush")

The *Pyracanthas*, or *Cratagus*, as they were formerly called, belong to the hawthorn family. Their foliage is very attractive at all seasons of the year, but they are used principally for the bright orange red and crimson berries, which they produce early in the fall and carry through the winter.

Pyracantha Augustifolia. 8 ft. China. Long narrow olive green leaves; branches thorny and spreading. Flowers white, berries yellow at first, but shading to red in the winter. One-gallon cans, 2 to 2½ ft. 50c each. Five-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Pyracantha Crenulata. 15 ft. Japan. Excellent tall growing variety. Leaves, dark glossy green. White flowers in the spring followed in the fall and winter by bright red berries. Very good for hedge work as well as specimen plants. In flats for \$5.00 per 100; 2½-inch pots, \$12.00 per 100; in 1-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each; 2½ ft. 50c each. Five-gallon cans, 3½ ft. \$1.50 each, 4½ ft. \$2.00 each.

Pyracantha Lelandii. Very deserving of its popularity. Hardy evergreen shrub, bright green foliage; flowers, white, followed by clusters of orange-red berries from September to March. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each; 2 ft. 50c each.

Pyracantha Yunnanensis. 8 ft. China. Very similar to *Crenulata*, but of more vigorous growth. The foliage is large and more glossy. The berries are large, crimson red, and make a beautiful contrast against the dark green foliage. In one-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each. Five-gallon cans, 4 ft., \$1.50 each, 5 ft. \$2.00 each.

RAPHIOLEPSIS

Raphiolepis Ovata. 8 ft. Leaves, leathery dark green; branches, upright and compact. In the summer covered with white flowers followed by beautiful purple berries. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each. Field grown plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus Californicus. "Cascara California Coffee Berry." 18 to 20 ft. A very hardy and attractive native shrub. Beautiful bronze-green leaves which are pleasantly aromatic; greenish white flowers, followed by red coffee shaped berries. In one-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

RHUS ("Sumach")

Rhus Integrifolia. 8 to 10 ft. Native tree-shrub of compact growth. Leaves are thick, dark green tinged with red. Small white flowers. An excellent shrub for hot dry hillside planting, needs no water after being established. In one-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each.

Rhus Ovata. Low native shrub, with thick leathery leaves. Like the above variety very drought resistant. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each.

ROMNEYA ("Matilija Poppy")

Romneya Coulteri. 6 ft. One of the most beautiful of all of the California native flowers. Spreading branches, large silvery-white leaves. Enormous pure white, single, poppy-like flowers, 6 to 7 inches across. In one-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.25 each.



Romneya Coulteri. Matilija Poppy

ROSEMARINUS

Rosemarinus Officinalis. "Rosemary." A hardy, compact shrub with pleasantly aromatic leaves, which are used for seasoning. Small pea-shaped lavender flowers. One-gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft. 50c each.

RUSSELLIA

Russelia Lemoinei. Slender pendulous branches, covered at all seasons of the year with bright red tubular flowers. Very attractive when planted in window boxes or rockeries. One-gallon cans, 50c each.

SALVIA

Salvia Farinacea. Semi-shrub plant, good dense foliage. Flowers clear sky blue, in long spikes above the foliage. In one-gallon cans, 50c each.

Salvia Leucanthemum. 2 ft. Mexico. A bushy compact plant. Sending up in the winter and early spring spikes of lavender flowers. Very attractive. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each.

SANTOLINA

Santolina. 1 to 1½ ft. Very fine silver-gray foliage, small yellow flowers. Used principally for borders or as a fore planting. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$2.50 per flat.

STATICE ("Everlasting Flower")

Statice Perezii. 1 ft. Large green leaves, rather tropical in effect. Small lavender blue flowers produced in pannicles. The flowers may be cut, dried and used for bouquets. In 4-inch pots 25c each. In one-gallon cans, 35c each.



Veronica Decussata

STREPTOSOLEN

Streptosolen Jamesoni. Very attractive semi-trailing shrub. Beautiful green leaves tinged with bronze. Branches graceful and arching, flowers bell-shaped, orange yellow. Will not stand much frost. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each. Five-gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

TECOMA

Tecoma Capensis. "Bignonia." Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Graceful arching branches. Flowers trumpet shaped, bright orange-red with protruding stamens. Very attractive. One-gallon cans 50c each. In five-gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each.

VERONICA

Dwarf Compact Shrubs. Will not stand intense heat, but will stand quite a little cold. Very useful for edging and foreground planting. Fine for mass planting and for planting around the base of buildings. Should be pruned to keep compact.

Veronica Andersoni. Long elliptic foliage, blue flowers borne on graceful spikes. One-gallon cans 35c each, five-gallon cans \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Veronica Carnia. Rather long very dark green leaves. Compact upright branches. Beautiful pink flowers. Price same as above.

Veronica Cupressoides. Very compact foliage. Very fine. Many times taken for one of the arbovitae. Very attractive but needs frequent pruning to keep it in shape. Balled plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Veronica Decussata. One of the hardiest and most satisfactory. Bright green foliage. Deep blue flower spikes. One-gallon cans, 50c, five-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Veronica Glaucochyela. Dense silvery gray foliage, resembling in shape the foliage of boxwood. Price same as the above.

Veronica Imperialis. The most showy of them all. Large dark green leaves, tinged with red. Almost a continuous bloomer with large reddish-lavender spikes. Very attractive and the most popular. One-gallon cans, 35c each; field plants, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; five-gallon cans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM ("Laurustinus")

Viburnum Orodoratissimum. Very beautiful shrub of erect growth. Large dark green glossy foliage. Fragrant white flowers in clusters, followed by red berries. In one-gallon cans, 1 to 2 ft. 50c each. In five-gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Viburnum Suspensum. "Sandankwa." South Sea Islands. 8 ft. A large compact shrub. Foliage large, dark-green, and borne close together. Flowers are shell pink. One-gallon cans, 1 to 2 ft., 50c each. In five-gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Viburnum Tinus. "Laurustinus." 10 ft. Southern Europe. A well known universally grown shrub. A wonderful winter bloomer. Branches upright with dark green slightly curled leaves. Flowers pinkish-white in clusters, followed by dark-blue berries. One-gallon cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 2 ft., 50c each. Field grown plants, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

Let us consult with you in your garden planning and planting. Our long experience in growing plants is at your service in the selection of the proper plants in the beautification of your home surroundings.



Suggestions for Planting or Transplanting Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Preparing the Ground

The situation of the orchard having been decided upon, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In many soils, especially heavy soils or those with hard pan, it is advisable to dynamite the holes. This is always best done while dry, and should never be done in sticky or clay soils if very damp. Water should be run into dynamited holes before planting the tree, otherwise it may settle too deep.

Care of Trees When Received

On arrival or immediately before planting, be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife. When the trees are received they should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure—the bark showing signs of shriveling—it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank over night, and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days, until they become normal and may be safely planted out.

Fertilizing

We advise the planter never to put manure, and especially fresh manure, in contact with the roots of any tree. If you use manure at all be sure it is well rotted and then thoroughly mixed with earth, and it is better even then not to put it directly on the roots. For fresh manure dig the hole extra deep, put in the manure and cover with six to twelve inches of soil before setting the tree.

Planting and Watering

When the trees are planted, water plentifully to avoid air spaces and drying out at the roots. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may, in light soils, stand from two to three inches deeper than it did in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground, it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting. When the hole is nearly filled in, plenty of water should be run into the hole to settle and wash the soil around the roots. The earth should be packed very firmly around the roots as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter.

Care After Planting

If the weather is warm and dry and water available we advise watering again four or five days after planting, and every eight or ten days thereafter unless it rains. Continue this for the first three months; after that water every three or four weeks if possible.

However, good success can often be attained without any watering after planting if the ground is kept stirred and loose at the surface. It is especially desirable to stir the ground after every heavy rain.

The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds. It is advantageous to spread around the tree for a distance of two or three feet each way a mulch of rough manure or litter, which conserves the moisture and prevents the ground from drying out and baking.

Pruning Young Trees

We advise pruning directly after planting. If strong winds prevail, prune with the upper bud, pointing against the wind. Unbranched trees should be cut back to 18 to 30 inches if planted in orchard; door yard or other situations they may be left taller. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the top should be removed from all branched trees, but this must be done according to the best judgment of the operator, as no definite rule can be given, the object being to secure a well balanced head. The leading shoot is usually cut back to make a good branching fork. Unbranched figs, persimmons and walnuts, if short, are usually not pruned until the second year, if tall they are cut back slightly; figs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; walnuts to about 6 or 7 feet.

Grapes should be trimmed to one stem and this cut back to 6 inches, except on extra large vines.

Only two shoots should be allowed to grow, and later one of these should be removed and the best one tied firmly to a stake to make the permanent main stem.

Later pruning will depend upon the variety of grape and upon the desired shape of vine to be grown.

Staking and Watering

Always stake and tie all tall, heavy or slender trees or shrubs, as they may become loosened by the wind, especially after watering. Water plentifully and regularly, especially in hot weather.



A Well Grown Apple Orchard

Coniferous or Cone-Bearing Trees

Very effective where specimen plants or trees are desired. We list below some of the more hardy varieties. For varieties not listed or for information as to where to plant, write us and we will be pleased to make suggestions.

FEW, indeed, are the houses which cannot be benefited by the addition of a group, or at least one coniferous plant. Their bright evergreen needle-like foliage adds richness to the bungalow and an air of stateliness to villa or country house.

At our nursery you will find just the type to suit your particular need. You will find growing in our fields and established in containers, thousands of these interesting plants.

Drive out to our sales yard and see for yourself, we shall be pleased to show you the stock, the possibilities and advantages of such a planting, without any obligation on your part.



Cedrus Deodara. Himalayan Cedar

ARBORVITAE (Thuya)

A. Orientalis Compacta. Very handsome compact columnar variety, leaves or needles giving the appearance of having been pressed in a book. Field plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

A. Orientalis Aurea Nana. (Berckman Dwarf Ever Golden Arborvitae). Of very dwarf habit, compact with flattened branches, the tips of which are ever a bright golden yellow. Considered by many to be the most beautiful of all the Arborvitae. One to four feet at \$1.00 per foot.

A. Green or American. Rather fast growing, pyramidal green variety. Field plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet at 75c per foot.

A. Meldensis. Somewhat like the above, more oval in shape. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. \$1.00 per foot.

CEDRUS (Cedar)

C. Deodara. (Himalayan Cedar). A very handsome, fast growing pyramidal tree. Needles soft and of a silvery blue color. 2 to 7 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

CRYPTOMERIA

C. Japonica Elegans. (Japanese Cedar). A more or less low growing tree of very dense structure. The foliage is bluish green, changing to bronze during the winter months. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$2.50 each; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

The Cypress are usually tall or medium sized trees of columnar shape, drought resistant, and will grow in almost any soil.

C. Arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) A handsome bluish green pyramidal tree. Very hardy and does well from the coast to hot interiors. One-gallon cans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 50c; 3 feet, 60 c; five-gallon cans, 4 to 6 feet, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

C. Macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) Used principally for hedges and wind-breaks. In flats of 100, \$2.00 per 100. One-gallon cans, 25c to 50c each; five-gallon cans, \$1.25 to \$1.75; field specimen, \$3.50 to \$7.50.

C. Guadalupeensis. Foliage similar to the Arizona, branches wider spreading. Field plants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.

C. Sempervirens. (Italian Cypress.) Probably the tallest and most slender of them all. Branches upright with a columnar effect. Very good for gateways or formal effects. One-gallon cans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, 50c each; balled or canned, 4 to 7 feet, 35c per foot.

CHAMAECYPARIS (Lawson Cypress)

The genus *Chamaecyparis* is closely related to the Cypress, and for purposes of distinction it is often called the "Flat branched Cypress," since the branchlets are arranged so as to lie in a plane. The branchlets are feathery and drooping in appearance. Highly recommended for park and garden planting. While young they may be used for indoor ornamentation.

C. Lawsoniana Alumi. (Blue Lawson Cypress.) The foliage of the *Lawsoniana Alumi* is of a bluish metallic hue, rather dwarf and pyramidal in growth. One of the most beautiful and deservedly popular. Unexcelled for growing in tubs or individual specimen plants. Price balled 1½ to 5 feet, \$1.00 per foot.



A Group of Conifers

C. Lawsoniana Argentea. (Silvery Lawson Cypress.) A very graceful silvery type, with close compact branchlets, which droop outward slightly at the tip. Balled 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25 each.

C. Lawsoniana Pendula. (Weeping Lawson Cypress.) Very handsome; medium fast in growth. Graceful pendulous branches. Very good for specimen planting. Balled, 2 to 5 feet, 75c per foot; 5 to 8 feet, \$1.00 per foot.

JUNIPERUS (Junipers)

Include both trailing, semi-prostrate and erect plants. Most species show two kinds of foliage on the same tree. One needle-like in whorls of three, the other scale-like in rows of four. They are all of a hardy nature and very easily grown.

J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana. A low growing Juniper of very graceful habit. Foliage is beautiful silvery green. Stock very limited. Balled, 1 to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

J. Sabina Tamariscifolia. Two feet, average height. One of the best low growing Junipers. Very good for corner work, at the corners of walks and drive-ways. Balled, 1 to 5 feet, \$1.00 per foot.

J. Virginia Glauca. (Blue Virginia Cedar.) A very Glaucous form of the so-called eastern "Red Cedar." The silvery color very pronounced, and its habit is graceful and pleasing. Valuable for formal work. 1 to 4 feet at 60c per foot.

J. Procumbens. Trailing common variety. Foliage deep green. One-gallon can, 75c to \$1.00 each. Balled from the field, \$1.00 per foot.

J. Hibernica. (Bird Nest Juniper.) Very much like the common Irish Juniper except the branches tend to flare out, giving the impression of large bird nests. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

LIBOCEDRUS

L. Decurrens. (Incense Cedar.) (White Cedar.) 100 feet. A noble tree of vigorous close growth. Foliage large as that of vigorous borvitaes. Bright glossy green color. Of very easy culture. Balled, 1 to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

Symmetrical trees of straight upright growth with branches produced in whorls. Leaves or needles very much like the firs. The difference being that the needles are borne on short leaflets or stalks, whereas, in the case of firs, the needles are directly on the branches. Stock very limited. Write for special quotations on these if desired.

PINUS (Pine)

A well known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance. We list only the pines of vigorous growth.

P. Halepensis. (Aleppo Pine.) Sixty feet. Rapid spreading growth. Leaves are rather light green; medium length. Field plants, 2 to 6 feet, \$1.00 per foot.

P. Canariensis. (Canary Island Pine.) Eighty feet. The majesty of its form coupled with its unusually long leaves make this the most beautiful. The new growth is silvery white. Thrives well under all conditions. 2 to 5 feet, 60c per foot.

P. Radiata. (P. Insignis.) (Monterey Pine.) One hundred feet. Native of California. Very well known variety. A very rapid grower, upright and by far the most handsome. Leaves very dark green. One-gallon cans, 75c each; balled, 2 to 6 feet, 60c per foot.

RETINISPORA

R. Leptoclada. Very dense round headed shrub, foliage bluish green, changing in cold weather to a bronze, returning to the bluish green again in the spring. Balled, 1 to 4 feet, 75c per foot.

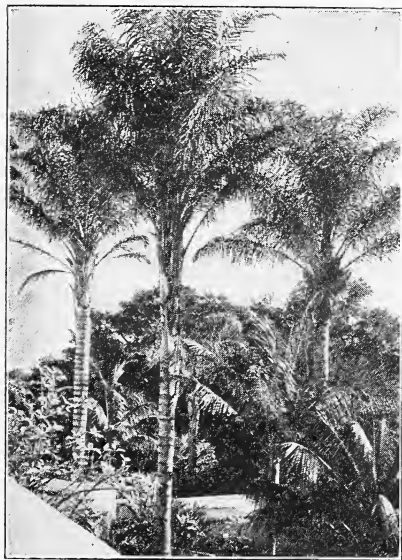
R. Plumosa. Dwarf. Compact tree of compact regular outline. Foliage very feathery, of russet-green color. At its best near the coast. Balled, 1½ to 4 feet, 75c per foot.

Palms and Bamboos

We list below only varieties which do well in the Southwest. When a tropical or semi-tropical effect is desired, there is nothing that can equal the palms.

COCOS

C. Australis. (Pindo Palm.) Where a medium low palm is desired these have no equal. The pinate leaves are of silvery-green color, gracefully arched and recurved. Very hardy and easy to grow. Balled or boxed, 2½ feet up, at \$1.00 per foot.



Cocos Plumosa Palm

C. Plumosa. (Queen Palm.) The most beautiful of all our palms. Long, graceful fronds. These palms are very susceptible to frost when young. Where the climate will permit their growth, they are wonderful as avenue palms. Stock very limited. When available about \$2.00 per foot.

CHAMAEROPS

C. Excelsa. (Windmill Palm.) Trunk is tall, rather slender and very hairy; leaves, fan shaped and deep cut. Very good for small gardens or to the line driveways as it takes up very little space. Balled or boxed at \$2.00 per foot.

C. Humilus. (Dwarf Fan Palm.) Very much like the Excelsa dwarf. Fine for pot culture. Five-gallon cans or boxed, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

CYCAS

C. Revoluta. (Sago Palm.) Round stem, crowned with dark green pinnate leaves. Very hardy and fine for pot culture or open garden planting where very dwarf variety is desired. Small plants, \$1.50; specimen plants, \$25.00 to \$50.00.

ERYTHEA

E. Edulis. (Guadalupe Palm.) This is, perhaps, one of the best fan palms of this locality because of very bright and very fresh appearance of the leaves. One-gallon cans, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; balled plants up to 5 feet at \$2.00 per foot.

PHOENIX

P. Canariensis. (Ornamental Date Palm.) This variety is intensively planted and by far the most popular in California. Very hardy fast growing type. One-gallon cans, 1 to 2 feet, 75c each; in five-gallon cans or balled up to 8 feet, \$1.50 per foot.



Chamaerops Excelsa Palm

WASHINGTONIA

W. Robusta. Native of California; desirable where a tropical effect is wanted. Tall growing, with large fan shaped leaves. Very good for parks or avenues. \$2.50 to \$50.00, according to size.



Phoenix Canariensis Palm

KENTIA

K. Belmoreana. The hardiest and most decorative palm for indoor use that we have. O very slow growth, dark-green, very graceful foliage. \$2.00 to \$10.00 each, according to size.

BAMBOOS

Dendroclamus Latifolius. (Giant Bamboo.) The best giant bamboo; branches 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet high; leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide. In clumps, \$2.50 to \$25.00.

Bambusa Philapense. Six feet. A dwarf, very graceful variety with light green foliage. In five-gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

MUSA

M. Sapientum. (Common Banana.) A tall, rapid growing type; will produce fruit in favored localities. One-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

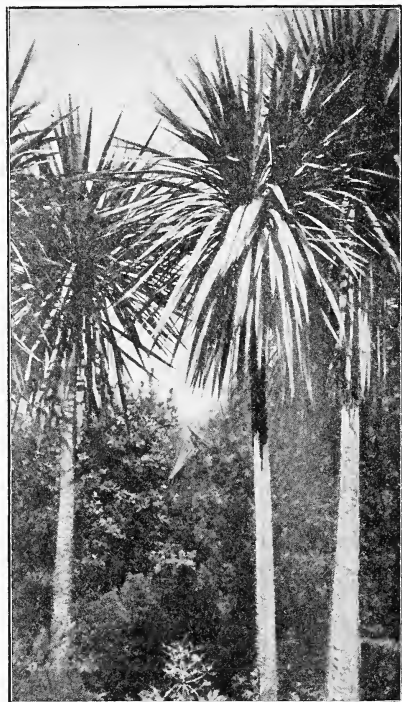
M. Ensete. (Abyssinian Banana.) 20 feet. Leaves more upright than the above. Very large with heavy red rib running up the underside of the leaf. One of our best plants for tropical effect. One-gallon can, 75c; five-gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

DRACAENA

D. Indivisa. 30 feet. Leaves arched, long and swordlike borne at the head of a very slender trunk. Very good for use with Spanish and Moorish architecture. One-gallon cans, 60c; five-gallon cans and balled up to 5 feet, 75c per foot. Larger specimens priced according to size.

PHORMIUM

P. Tenax. (New Zealand Flax.) Excellent plant of unusual and striking appearance. Long upright green leaves. 1½ to 2 inches wide and 2 to 5 feet long. Flower stalk, reddish purple, 6 to 8 feet long. One-gallon can, 60c; five-gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each; field clumps up to \$5.00.



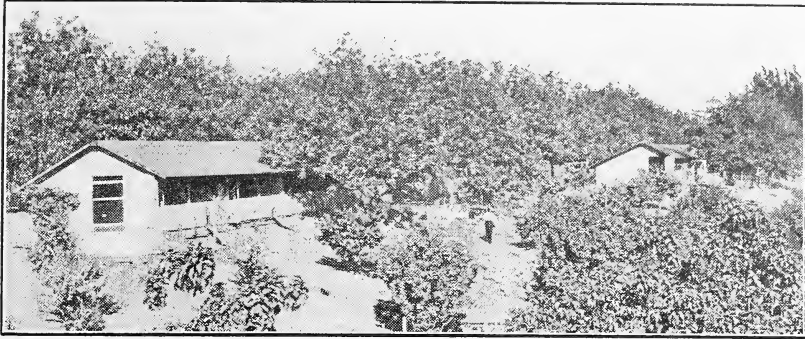
Dracaena Indivisa

P. Tenax Vertchianum. Similar to the above. With creamy white streaks in the leaves. Prices same as the preceding.

LET US HELP YOU

In this catalog you will find general cultural notes for planting and care of your garden. Any other questions you may care to ask concerning your garden will be cheerfully answered in detail.

This service is absolutely free to all, and you are under no obligation to purchase.



Garden Practice Covering a Year's Operations

For the convenience of patrons and garden lovers generally we have prepared a monthly schedule covering the entire year as a guide in their garden work. Our aim is to show intending planters when, what, where and how to plant in order to secure satisfactory results in their planting operations. In addition to these monthly suggestions, the reader will find additional information of practical application throughout this catalogue, to which attention is directed.

DECEMBER

In most cases the ground is now quite cold and conditions are not favorable for all outdoor seed sowing. Only the hardy annuals should be put in at this time. Spring and summer flowering varieties of Spencer sweet peas will germinate at a low temperature, however, and should be planted. Deciduous trees, shrubs and rose bushes may be pruned this month and hardwood cuttings of the same put in to good advantage. The end of the year is a good time to clean up the garden by cutting off the dead stalks of herbaceous plants, clearing out of the weeds and tidying up in general.

FLOWERS. The following hardy annuals may be sown in the ground in a sunny place: Stocks, snapdragons, Clarkias, cosmos, larkspur, godetia and California wild flowers.

PLANTS. Carnations, canterbury bells, pansies, penstemons, snapdragons, verbenas, columbine, foxgloves, anemone and ranunculus should be set out.

BULBS. Amaryllis, callas, gladiolus, lilies, watsonia, anemone, ranunculus, and all Dutch bulbs may be set out and planted.

JANUARY

If you have not already pruned your deciduous fruit trees and rose bushes, do so at once. Fertilize them with rotted cow manure and then spade well, or plow the ground around them. Before you work over the ground this season, where you intend to have your vegetable and flower garden, spread a generous covering of cow or stable manure. Then spade over the ground, working it down with a fine rake.

FRUIT TREES. Plant deciduous fruit trees such as: Apples, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., also grape vines, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, etc., and garden plants like rhubarb, horseradish and asparagus roots. Deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs, such as poplars, sycamores, willows, elms, maples and locusts should be planted this month.

FLOWERS. Seeds of snapdragons, alysum, calendulas, candytuft, centaurea, cosmos, gaillardias, larkspur, lupin, mignonette and poppies should be planted in the open ground.

PLANTS. Set out plants of snapdragon, columbine, calendulas, canterbury bells, foxglove, hollyhock, pansies, penstemon. Shasta daisies, gaillardia and begonia.

BULBS. Continue to plant narcissus, daffodils, jonquils, anemones, ranunculus, gladiolus, hyacinths, amaryllis and Japanese lilies.

FEBRUARY

THE LAWN. The last of January and the first of February is a good time to rake the devil grass out of the lawn with a devil grass rake. Method of procedure: Cut the lawn first, then rake well with devil grass rake. Cut the lawn again, sow in some clover seed (1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.), and cover this with about one-half inch of top dressing of well-rotted cow manure. If not raining, water lightly once a day for two weeks. This, you will find, will keep your lawn green during the following spring and summer.

FRUIT TREES. This is the best month in which to plant fruit trees of all kinds, rose bushes, ornamental, deciduous, evergreen trees and shrubs. The ground is now moist from the rains; the warm, sunny days are putting warmth into it. Things planted this month will make rapid progress.

FLOWERS. Seeds of snapdragons, biosa, balsam, verbenas, petunias should be planted in seed boxes. Sweet peas should be planted in the open ground.

PLANTS. Calendulas, hollyhocks, verbenas, stocks, delphinium, Shasta daisies, penstemon, pansies, carnations, columbine, snapdragons, foxgloves and Canterbury bells should be set out in the flower beds and along the borders.

BULBS. Plant bulbs of the following: Gladiolus, German iris, cannas, amaryllis, lily and tuberose.

MARCH

With the warm weather which comes in March deciduous trees and shrubs can no longer be kept dormant and plantings of these and also of roses with bare roots should be completed this month. Citrus trees, guavas, avocados and feijoas can be planted to advantage at this time. Deciduous shrubs, which bloom during summer and fall, should not be pruned after this month. Do not prune spring flowering shrubs at this time. Begin the campaign against snails and slugs, they will be found under leaves, boards, stones and any litter.

FLOWERS. Sow the following seeds in the open ground: Ageratum, alyssum, snapdragon, balsam, calendula, candytuft, centaurea, annual chrysanthemum, cosmos, goodenia, helichrysum, phlox, poppies, salpiglossis, salvia and sweet peas.

BULBS. Plant bulbs of the following: Cannas, gladiolus, German iris, tuberose, (dahlias for early flowers), and tuberous rooted begonias.

PLANTS. Snapdragons, hollyhocks, pansies, penstemons, gerberas, delphinium, calendulas, canterbury bells and columbine can be set out with little danger of loss during this month. Have a good stock of "Black Leaf Forty" on hand to spray roses and other plants which may have aphides on them.

APRIL

Do not neglect to water occasionally the trees and shrubs which you have planted this season, and any others which appear to be dry. Remember that a thorough soaking followed by surface cultivation is far better for the plants than innumerable light sprinklings.

TREES. Evergreens and citrus trees, such as oranges, lemons, guavas, loquats and avocados can be planted this month. Evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs, either balled or established in containers, make wonderful progress if planted during April.

LAWNS. Lawns can be materially benefited at this time of the year by a light application of some good commercial fertilizer or by some pulverized sheep or cow manure.

FLOWERS. Sow seeds of annuals of all kinds, especially zinnias, balsam, snapdragons and dahlias. The above four are very showy and do exceptionally well during the hot summer months.

PLANTS. Petunias, penstemons, coreopsis, centaurea, gailardia, French marigolds, African marigolds, snapdragons, hollyhocks and candytufts do well if set out now.

BULBS. Gladiolus, dahlias, cannas, caladium (elephant ears), tuberose and tuberous rooted begonias can be planted at this time of year.

MAY

Thin out the summer flowering annuals which have been sown in the open ground. Only if this is done will they flower for a long time. In preparation for the succeeding spring, first sowings should be made of such perennials as polyanthus, primroses and columbine. During this month and next take up and divide violets for next winter's bloom. The spring flowering bulbs have finished blooming; it is essential, however, to their future flowering that they be allowed to mature. Do not remove their foliage until it turns yellow. If you need the space, transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way place where they may be left to ripen. Surprising as it may seem, experience has shown that it is better to do this just after flowering, than three or four weeks later.

FLOWERS. Sow amaranthus, zinnias, asters, helianthus, heliotrope, dahlias and all other summer flowering annuals.

PLANTS. Set out asters, coreopsis, zinnias, geum, gerbera, hollyhocks, petunias, phlox, verbenas, centaureas and myosotis. Also, established plants, either balled or in containers, may be set out without danger of loss.

BULBS. Cannas, gladiolus, dahlias and tuberose can be planted.

JUNE

In June and for the next three or four months a great deal of thought and work must be given to maintain one's garden. There is the watering, cultivating, removing the spent flowers, tidying of plants which have ceased to bloom and staking up of those yet to come. As a general rule, the foliage of the winter and spring flowering bulbs has turned yellow and died down. The bulbs themselves have fully matured and should at this time be dug and stored in a cool, dry place until planting time.

The pruning of spring flowering, deciduous shrubs should be attended to during the first part of this month.

FLOWERS. Seeds of salpiglossis, portulaca, nasturtium, cosmos, centaurea, calendula, candytuft and marigolds can be planted.

PLANTS. Set out plants of asters, coreopsis, carnations, chrysanthemums, clarkias, marguerites, verbenas, heuchera, geum, gerbera and German iris. Roses and other shrubs and trees, either balled or established in containers, may be set out with perfect safety at this time.

JULY

Pay particular attention to the watering of gladiolus and dahlias, as both appreciate a great deal of moisture when they come into bloom. If there are any weeds in your garden at this time, have them removed before they go to seed and remember that when it is dry and hot many of them will still ripen if merely cut down. They should be gathered up and put on the compost pile to rot. Continue to dig, water and cultivate around the trees and shrubs. And winter and spring flowering bulbs left in the ground should be dug at this time and stored in a cool, dry place until time to plant.

FLOWERS. Sow seeds of cosmos, nasturtium, portulaca, marigolds, centaurea, verberna and zinnias.

PLANTS. Set out plants of asters, zinnias, daisies, penstemon, geum, heliotrope and gerbera. Well established trees, shrubs and vines may be planted, but care should be taken when planting that sufficient water is given to each plant set out.

AUGUST

The biennials for next year should all be planted by the end of this month. It is well at this time to make or renew a planting of ferns in a shady place. Ferns prefer light soil in which there is lots of humus. Leafmold is the easiest form in which to get it.

The Lillium Sandylum (Madonna Lily) and freesias do exceptionally well if planted in August or September. Do not forget that the gladiolus need some attention after blooming. If large, mature bulbs are desired, don't forget to give the plants an occasional watering. Dahlias which have been long in bloom should be cut well back to induce new growth; strong enough to bear later flowers.

FLOWERS. Seeds of the following should be planted: stocks, sweet peas, pansies, calceolaria and cineraria.

PLANTS. Set out plants of asters, marigolds, fuchsias, gaillardia, myosotis (forget-me-nots), and zinnias.

SEPTEMBER

The roses which have been resting during July and August should now be pruned lightly (if this has not already been done) and a little fertilizer added. This should be worked into the ground by digging around the bushes thoroughly. After this, give them a good soaking. Watsonia bulbs deteriorate easily and these should be planted this month. Where it is possible to grow winter flowering sweet peas, these may still be planted. Sow the seed in a sunny place and protect the young, tender shoots by mosquito netting or wire. September is a warm month and your garden will need frequent watering, followed by cultivation.

FLOWERS. Sow seeds of the following for fall and winter bloom; pansies, stocks, cosmos, coreopsis, centaurea, salpiglossis, cinerarias, delphinium, wallflowers, verbenas and violas.

PLANTS. Snapdragons, pansies, centaurea, nemesia and lobelia should be set out.

BULBS. Freesias, aneone, ranunculus, baby gladiolus, Spanish iris, white narcissus and watsonias do very well when planted at this time.

OCTOBER

This is the month in which our first good rains occur, and there is a great deal of activity in the garden. The first plantings of Dutch bulbs should take place—tulips, daffodils, etc.—which may continue until the first of the year. Do not expect too much in the way of growth from plants set out during this month. Remember, the weather is getting colder and your plants will not need as much

water as during the previous months. Now is the time to replant perennials, such as hardy phlox, bearded iris and tritomas (red-hot poker). October is a very good month to reseed the lawn if there is any Devil Grass present. This should be raked out with a Devil Grass rake before reseeding.

NOVEMBER

Sowing and planting operations of the preceding months should be continued.

Hardy, broad-leaved evergreens may now be safely moved, also conifers, such as pines, cypress, etc. The fallen leaves are a most valuable source of humus and these should be gathered up and put in the compost heap. Do not burn them. Dahlias, gladiolus and tuberose which have finished blooming may now be lifted and stored until planting time.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, BULBS. The same as in October.

Aquatic Gardens

No garden is really complete without its pool and bird life. Extensive grounds may indulge in artificial lakes and water courses, but if the garden is small, so may the pool be small. Depth is not essential to these pools; 1½ to 2 feet of water will serve for the Nymphaeas, Nelumbimns, etc. A natural pool, concealed somewhat by shrubs, with water descending over Volcanic Rocks, artistically planted along its edge with creeping shrubs and Perennials, is always a pleasant surprise to the occasional visitor. By having two or three irregular pools on different levels, a masterpiece of beauty can be created at moderate cost. Our Landscape Department is fully equipped for the construction of lily pools, including all accessories, such as Rustic Bridges, Pergolas, stones, etc. Let us design your water garden. You will be surprised at what low cost you may obtain the most attractive Aquatic and Bird Garden; a garden full of fragrance, song, and coolness in hot weather.

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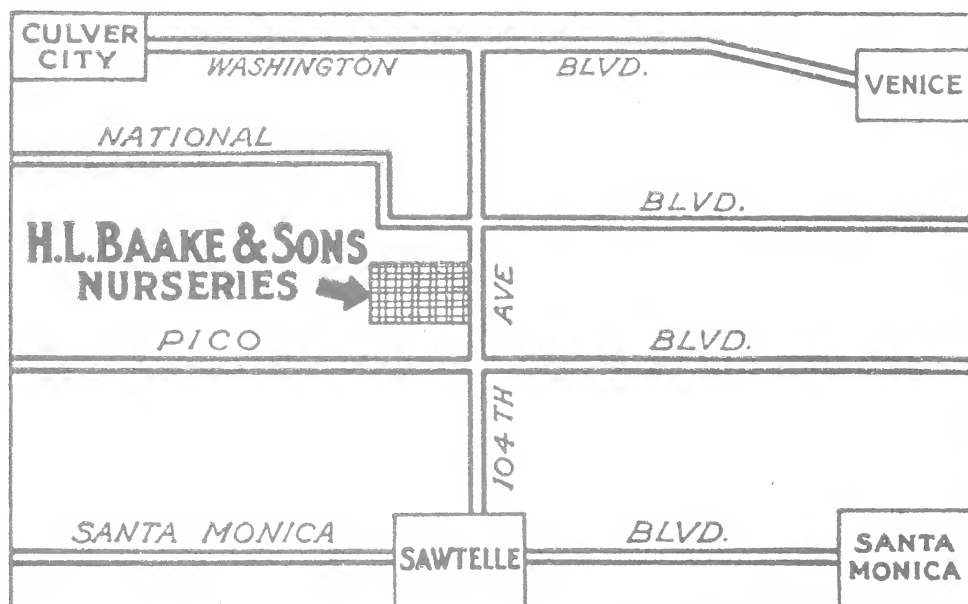
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From Los Angeles via Pico Boulevard

Drive out Pico Boulevard to 104th Avenue (Sawtelle Boulevard) and turn to left two blocks. Our sign is on the corner—look for it.

From Los Angeles via Washington Boulevard

Drive out Washington Boulevard through Culver City to 104th Avenue (Sawtelle Boulevard); turn to the right on 104th Avenue and drive one and one-half miles to the Nursery.

From Hollywood

Drive out Santa Monica Boulevard to Sawtelle (or University Center as the new name will be); turn left on 104th Avenue and drive one and one-half miles to the Nursery.